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Solicitors: Messrs. LEIGHTON & SAVORY, 12, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.



BEAUTIFUL PENSHURST DISTRICT



With lovely views over Kentish Weald.

Easily accessible to town

SUBSTANTIALLY built with well-proportioned rooms and surrounded by lovely gardens. Vestibule and entrance hall, five reception rooms, six principal bedrooms, seven secondary and maids' rooms, three men's rooms, two bathrooms (more by arrangement). Electric light, company's water: excellent stabling and garage, three cottages.

Well-timbered pleasure grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, matured walled kitchen and vegetable garden, orchard, meadows and useful buildings: in all about

17½ ACRES

Eminently suitable for scholastic or institutional purposes.

For sale freehold or would be let on lease on very reasonable terms.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (10,569.)

OVERLOOKING CONWAY RIVER, WITH VIEWS TO GREAT ORME'S HEAD

North Wales Coast.

Standing high, close to Conway Mountain

BRYN HYFRYD, CONWAY

THE substantial, stone-built RESIDENCE commands magnificent views to the Coast. It contains: Hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and complete offices.

Main electricity, gas, water and drainage.

Ample Garage Premises and Outbuildings. Two Cottages.

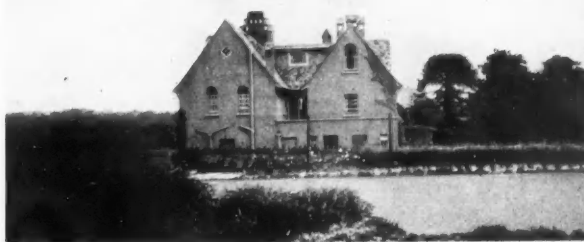
Delightful walled gardens beautifully laid out, hard tennis court, croquet lawn, lily pools, herbaceous, fruit and vegetable gardens.

ABOUT 3 ACRES, FREEHOLD.

YACHTING, FISHING, BOATING, BATHING and GOLF all available.

The district is renowned for its glorious scenery, its equable climate and its ready access by express trains to all parts of the country.

For further particulars apply: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.



KENT AND SURREY BORDERS

600ft. up adjoining a Common on a favourite hill

OCCUPYING a wonderful position on sandy soil, with panoramic views, the Tudor-style RESIDENCE, which has been well-maintained and is in good order throughout, contains: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiards room, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, ample bedrooms for servants.

Electric light; central heating; abundant water supply; modern drainage. Stabling. Garage. Three Cottages.

The exceptional GARDENS have been the subject of great skill and thought, and include beautiful rock garden, rock pools, Alpine garden, croquet lawn, tennis court, open-air swimming bath, kitchen garden. Home Farm with good buildings, the whole extending to

90 ACRES.

Golf and Hunting. FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (21,705.)



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SHROPSHIRE TO BE LET ON LEASE

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT AND WELL PLANNED MANOR HOUSE



Containing sixteen principal bedrooms (six with h. and c.), four reception rooms, billiards room, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

Garages, stabling, cottages, and 3,000 ACRES first class shooting, the undulations of the land affording very excellent partridge driving, also pheasant, duck, snipe, woodcock, etc. More shooting available if required.

HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF

All available within easy reach.

House and Shooting to be Let at a
REASONABLE RENTAL



Inspected and recommended by the Agents, from whom all details and particulars of game bags may be obtained

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (W.43,522.)

OF IRRESISTIBLE CHARM. BEAUTIFUL XVIIth CENTURY GEM

Modernized, yet unspoilt and abounding with old oak beams, rafters, wall timberings and other fascinating characteristics.

NEAR HORSHAM, SUSSEX



"MARELANDS,"
NUTHURST

The picturesque Residence (originally a farmhouse) is approached by an avenue drive, and contains hall, three reception, five bed, bath, compact offices.

Central heating.
Electric light and water.

Large Garage and Stabling. Modern cottage. Glasshouses. Exquisite old-world gardens.

A perfect setting to the house: lawns, flower gardens, lake and ponds, orchard, paddock, etc., in all nearly

10 ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1., on Tuesday, September 22nd next (unless sold previously). Solicitors, Messrs. KIMBER, WILLIAMS, SWEETLAND & STINSON, 34, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

ALDEBURGH. SUFFOLK COAST

Secluded position close to Sea Front.



This
ATTRACTIVE
RESIDENCE,

containing hall, three reception, fine billiards or dance room, twelve bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bath-rooms.

COTTAGE.
LARGE GARAGE.

Exquisite pleasure grounds abounding with unusual features, in all about

4 3/4 ACRES

TEMPTING PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Further details from the Sole Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (E.22,977.)

BOUNDED BY THE BEAUTIFUL OXHEY WOODS

Standing high in a wonderfully healthy situation on the Herts and Middlesex borders.

Half-an-hour from Town by electric trains. Unrivalled golfing facilities.

"VALENCY HOUSE," EASTBURY, NORTHWOOD

THE BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED FREEHOLD HOUSE stands well back in its own grounds, which provides complete seclusion. Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water.

Double lodge. Stabling. Fine Garage. Small Farmery.

Choice pleasure grounds and parkland in all over

8 1/4 ACRES



The unusually rural position of this delightful property, so accessible to town, must be seen to be fully appreciated, and renders it, for a business man, an ideal retreat.

To be sold privately or by Auction on September 22nd next. Solicitors, Messrs. HEWITT, WOOLACOTT & CROWN, 6, Bond Court, Wallbrook, E.C.4. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

On a gravel soil with South aspect.

EXECUTORS' SALE

A CHARMING HOUSE OF THE LATE GEORGIAN PERIOD

approached by a drive with Lodge. Ten bed and dressing rooms, four bath-rooms, three reception rooms (largest 26ft. by 17ft. 6in.).

Electric light and power.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

COTTAGE.

MINIATURE
PARK



Lovely grounds, tennis court, walled garden, grassland, in all about

3 1/2 ACRES

A MOST COMPLETE LITTLE PROPERTY LYING IN A RING FENCE.

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.27,769.)

SUPERB SITUATION ON SUSSEX COAST

ADJACENT TO A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

Facing South with wonderful views over sea and downland.

"BETTON," SOUTHDOWN ROAD, SEAFORD

The Choice Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE stands completely immune from traffic annoyances, and contains hall, two reception rooms, six bedrooms, bath-room, compact offices.

Central heating.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main Drainage.

Stabling. Garage.
Chauffeur's Flat.

Fascinating Gardens with hard tennis court, lawns, rose and kitchen gardens, etc., in all nearly

ONE ACRE



To be Sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1., on Tuesday, October 6th next (unless sold previously). Solicitors, Messrs. JAGUES and Co., 8, Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

In one of the most lovely parts of the "Garden of England."

Between TONBRIDGE & TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING A BEAUTIFULLY WOODED COMMON.

THE CHOICE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

contains panelled lounge hall, three reception, study, spacious winter garden, eleven bed and dressing and three bath-rooms, compact offices.

Central heating.
Co.'s services.

Main drainage.
Lavatory basins in bedrooms.

Three Cottages.
Garages and Stabling.



Magnificent pleasure grounds, rose and rock gardens, hard tennis court, orchard, etc., in all

ABOUT 10 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Personally inspected and recommended by Sole Agents.

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.33,894.)

Offices: 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

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CENTRE OF OLD BERKSHIRE HUNT



A really delightful small hunting box, dating back several centuries.

admirably placed amidst countryfied surroundings, and containing

Three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric Light. **Company's Water.**
Good Stabling. Large Garage.

TWO COTTAGES.

Set in Gardens of exceptional beauty.

Meadowland, etc., in all about.

15 ACRES

Suitable for a small stud farm.

Just available for Sale. Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by

Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,572.)

WEST SUFFOLK

In a favourite part of the county, within easy reach of Bury St. Edmunds.

TO BE SOLD. An

Attractive Georgian Residence

standing on gravel soil in parklike grounds, approached by a carriage drive, and containing

Fine lounge hall, four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, Usual offices.

Main electric light. **Central heating.**
Plentiful water supply.

Stabling and Garage accommodation.

COTTAGE. **SMALL FARMERY.**
with picturesque house, ample buildings, etc.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS

with lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc., the remainder being chiefly capital pasture, finely timbered, in all about

60 Acres

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,565.)

Exceptional Bargain.

ONLY £1,800

1½ hours from Town. Splendidly placed for Hunting with the

BICESTER and GRAFTON

Old Half-timbered Residence, in capital order and up-to-date, with main services, central heating, etc. Panelled hall, three reception, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms. Good Stabling. Garage. Pleasant Gardens of 1½ ACRES.

Cottage and paddock available if required.
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M1840.)

SUFFOLK

Good Sporting District within easy reach of Newmarket.

£5,750

Original Tudor Manor House

A rare example of old brick nogging and half-timber work, possessing a wealth of wonderful old oak.

Fine central hall, three reception, ten bedrooms, bathroom. Usual offices. Central heating. Own lighting. Telephone. Attractive pleasure Gardens. Garage. Stabling.

FARMERY.

FOUR COTTAGES.

160 ACRES INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM

Personally inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,905.)



HAMPSHIRE

For Sale; a fine modern
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



occupying a picked position, on gravel soil, with South aspect, and approached by a long carriage drive. Four reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Electric Light. **Main Water.**
Central Heating.

GARAGE, etc. COTTAGE.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS and GROUNDS
26 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,522.)

NEAR KENT COAST

Just available for Sale.

A Lovely Tudor Residence

the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life," as 'One of the Lesser Country Houses of To-day.'

It possesses a wealth of choice period features, and in recent years, thousands of pounds have been spent in making it completely

Up-to-date with Coy's Electricity, Gas and Water, Central Heating, etc.

Oak-panelled lounge, three reception, bathroom. Gate-house, with additional accommodation. Gardener's Cottage. Stabling. Garage.

Beautiful Old-world Grounds forming an ideal setting, intersected by a picturesque stream, in all EIGHT ACRES, overlooking undulating parklands.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,573.)

SUSSEX

BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST

district, within easy reach of a station

An hour from London.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

Picturesque Old

Stone-built Jacobean Residence

pleasantly set in old-world gardens and grounds, and containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Usual domestic offices.

Electric Light. **Main Water.** **Central Heating.**

Garage and other useful buildings. Cottage. Hard tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens.

20 Acres

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN AND MERCER. (16,554.)

Immediate Sale Desired

SMALL ESTATE IN HAMPSHIRE



THE RESIDENCE (partly Queen Anne Period) is well-placed on a southern slope, approached by a long wooded carriage drive with Lodge. Hall, three reception, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Electric Light. **Company's Water.**

Garage. Stabling. Farmery. Cottage. Matured Old Grounds with hard tennis court, the whole surrounded by

Beautifully Timbered Parklike Land of 100 Acres
Inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,183.)

SUSSEX

Almost adjoining a Golf Course, and a few miles from station with good train service under an hour from London.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER



South Aspect. Extensive Panoramic Views. Long Carriage Drive Approach
Three reception, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, four bathrooms. Modern Conveniences. Stabling. Garage. Squash Racquet Court. Hard Tennis Court.
Finely timbered old grounds, picturesque lake, woodland, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,550.)

Telephone No. :
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

QUITE FRESH IN THE MARKET.

HAMPSHIRE.

400 FEET ABOVE SEA



FOR SALE.

A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND FIRST-RATE SPORTING PROPERTY OF
ABOUT 200 ACRES

with well-placed coverts, and giving, for its area, an exceptional partridge and pheasant shoot.

*Twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, and good hall.
Company's electricity. First-rate water supply.*

GARAGE. STABLING.

COTTAGES AND FARMHOUSE, well let off with the agricultural land.

Owner's Agents, **GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3029.)

XVIIth CENTURY COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

OAK PANELLING AND MANY FINE TIMBERS.

A short run from Kemble Junction.



TO BE SOLD.

THIS INTERESTING OLD

STONE-BUILT AND TILED RESIDENCE.

in quiet situation and containing

Eight bedrooms, bathrooms, three sitting rooms and usual offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.

FARMERY, COTTAGES, and

ABOUT 23 ACRES

Owner's Agents, **GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.3372.)

WEST SUSSEX

Seven miles from Sea.

Near Goodwood and Chichester.

VIEWS OF SOUTH DOWNS.



VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Replete with all conveniences.

Drive with Lodge.

Nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms.

STABLING, GARAGE AND FARMERY.

FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS

Tennis lawn, orchard, paddock and 38 acres pasture (let with Farmery at £130 p.a.)

FOR SALE WITH 41½ OR 3½ ACRES

OR WOULD BE LET.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.2321.)

A SHORT MOTOR RUN FROM EXETER

SURROUNDED BY SOME OF THE PRETTIEST OF THE FAMOUS DEVON SCENERY.



FOR SALE, AT A REALLY TEMPTING PRICE, THIS BEAUTIFUL
GEORGIAN HOUSE (1750), occupying a delightful situation and containing

Eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three well-proportioned reception rooms, oak-panelled hall, and interesting old staircase and period features, etc.

Electric lighting, gravitation water, 'phone.

GARAGE, STABLING, FARMERY. Charming OLD GROUNDS, large paddock.

TEN ACRES IN ALL

Owner's Agents, **GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.7368.)

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RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

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BY ORDER OF THE HON. LADY LAWRENCE.

'MIDST THE SUSSEX DOWNS, WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS. Only 3 miles from the Coast



DEAN PLACE, ALFRISTON.

THIS LOVELY XV CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

IN SECLUDED AND BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

THREE MILES FROM BERWICK STATION AND NINE MILES EQUI-DISTANT LEWES AND EASTBOURNE.

Nine bedrooms. Two bath. Nurseries. Three reception rooms. Three staff-rooms on ground floor. Main electric light. Central heating.

IN FAULTLESS ORDER WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. UNFAILING WATER. TWO GARAGES. COTTAGE.

EXQUISITE OLD ENGLISH GARDENS WITH ORNAMENTAL WATER GARDEN, SHADED LAWNS AND MEADOWLAND

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES IN ALL, BOUNDED ON ONE SIDE BY THE RIVER CUCKMERE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN OCTOBER NEXT UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY

Solicitors, Messrs. MURRAY HUTCHINS & Co., 11, Birch Lane, E.C.3. Auctioneers, **RALPH PAY & TAYLOR**, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

Telephones:
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CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE KENTISH HILLS

SEVENOAKS FIVE MILES DISTANT.

LONDON 26 MILES BY ROAD.

On a spur of the North Downs with panoramic views to the South.



UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ON GRAVEL SOIL AND SURROUNDED BY LOVELY GROUNDS MERGING INTO WOODLAND

OAK PANELLLED LOUNGE.

TWO BATHROOMS.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

COMPANY'S WATER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Charming pleasure grounds planned to gain full advantage of the splendid situation, with terraces, natural rock gardens, specimen shrubs and trees and wild garden.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A REDUCED PRICE

GOLF ON SEVERAL GOOD COURSES NEARBY.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Owner's Agent, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR THE SOUTH DOWNS.—Twelve miles from coast. Elizabethan house of old-world charm containing many interesting period features. The house was originally situated in Suffolk and was recently removed to its present site and re-erected at an enormous expense. Fine old oak beams and valuable carvings. Drive with lodge. Four reception, ten bedrooms, three baths. Main electricity and power, main gas and water. Central heating. Garages, stabling. Fine old grounds of SIX ACRES. Grass lawns, gardens lately reconstructed, hard court, kitchen garden, and paddock. Really worth seeing. Hunting, fishing and golf. Just in the market. (14,822.)

ORIGINAL XIVth CENTURY SUSSEX MANOR—A short distance from the coast. Magnificent position in timbered park; panoramic views due south. Unique specimen of mediaeval architecture; mellowed stone in splendid state of preservation. Banqueting hall, three reception; interior features of great interest. Tudor staircase, twelve bed, two bath. Ancient chapel, fine half-timbered work, original stone fireplaces. A gem that baffles mere description. In present Owner's family for 300 years. Old English gardens, box and yew hedges, lawns, grassland and woods. 22 or 75 ACRES. Low price. (9526.)

CLOSE TO BEAUTIFUL FRENTHAM COMMONS.—Magnificent position on sand soil. 500ft. Panoramic views for many miles. Perfectly unique HOUSE, with electric heating, main electricity and power, electric cooking; main water. Built to resemble a South African bungalow. Two long drives; perfect seclusion; sixteen bedrooms (in six suites, each with bathroom); hot water in every bedroom; four garages. Two hard courts. Covered Badminton court. Well planned gardens, pergola; sun loggia; croquet lawn; paddock and woodland. 30 ACRES. Urgent sale essential. First-class golf. (13,717.)

BETWEEN DARTMOOR AND THE SEA

MOST EXQUISITE GARDENS.



SUPERB MODERN HOME LATELY ERECTED ON BEAUTIFUL SITE 500FT. UP.

Long drive, three reception, eight bedrooms nearly all fitted with basins, two baths. Electric light, central heating, adequate water, new drainage; garage and stabling; two orchards, kitchen garden, old velvety lawns, magnificent trees both deciduous and exotic, rare plants and shrubs. Beautiful water garden and lakes. OF IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL TO ASTUTE GARDEN LOVER.

PRIVATELY FOR SALE WITH OVER TWELVE ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents. (15,030.)

HALF-AN-HOUR FROM LONDON BRIDGE.—Magnificent position on Surrey Hills; 600ft., with beautiful views. Exceedingly picturesque HOUSE, erected by famous architect in style of Sussex farmhouse; perfect privacy; entirely on two floors. Three reception, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, five baths; all main services, central heating, basins in all bedrooms; garage for three cars; unique pleasure grounds, rock garden, tennis court, kitchen garden, woodland and meadowland. Great sacrifice for immediate sale, with FIFTEEN ACRES. Splendid opportunity for business man. Several golf courses within easy reach. (15,715.)

SURROUNDED BY ASHDOWN FOREST.—Perfectly unique situation, 600ft. above sea level. Magnificent views for many miles. Delightful residence in old English manor style. Carriage drive. Four reception, eleven or twelve bedrooms, two baths. Electric light, central heating, private water supply, drainage. Pleasure grounds a distinctive feature; tennis court, nice trees, kitchen garden, badminton house, cottage. FIVE ACRES. Moderate price. Would let furnished for any period, or possibly unfurnished on lease. Excellent golf in immediate vicinity. Inspected and highly recommended. (10,186.)

UNIQUE POSITION OVERLOOKING FAMOUS TRAINING GROUNDS.—Newmarket about one mile. Attractive RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, planned on two floors only, up-to-date and in first-rate order. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, cloakroom, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms; winter garden. Compact domestic offices. Electric light. Companies' garage. Central heating. Garage for four. Stabling with men's rooms over. Cottage. Delightful gardens with spreading lawns and tennis court, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, beech plantation, and kitchen garden. In all just over SIX ACRES. (A feature of the property is the Squash court with bathroom adjoining.) (14,415A.)

FINE HUNTING CENTRE

MIDWAY BETWEEN BANBURY AND LEAMINGTON SPA.



FINE STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE DATING FROM THE TUDOR PERIOD

COMBINING PERIOD FEATURES WITH MODERN COMFORTS.

Three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms. Oak beams and mullioned windows. Company's electricity. Central heating.

Very pleasant grounds inexpensive to maintain. Tennis court. Range of stabling and groom's cottage. Two garages. Rich pastureland, in all about 130 acres.

IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED

Further particulars from Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON. (15,031.)

ON THE HINDHEAD HEIGHTS

800ft. up in a beautiful locality.



A PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

POSSESSING ALMOST EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE AND LUXURY

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, seven bathrooms.

Unique labour-saving offices.

The present owner has just spent many thousands of pounds upon the property, and it is now one of the best equipped modern English Homes.

Delightful grounds, inexpensive to maintain.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED

Excellent Golf.

Confidently recommended by CURTIS & HENSON.

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

Telephone :
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines).

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE SOUTHERN HOME COUNTIES, UNDER 35 MILES FROM LONDON

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A VERY LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE OF THE XVIIth CENTURY

containing a wealth of old oak and very fine panelling. In splendid order.



Oak floors and doors; old open fireplaces; half-timbered exterior; Horsham stone slab roof; mellowed colouring; picturesque chimneys. Nine bedrooms, four superb bathrooms, three reception rooms; fine dance or music room.

Main water. Electric light. Central heating.

THREE GOOD MODERN COTTAGES.

GARAGES FOR SEVERAL CARS.

Beautiful old pleasure grounds.

Hard tennis court.

DELIGHTFUL SWIMMING POOL.

Well-timbered park and woodlands and rich pastureland, intersected by a stream.



REMARKABLY CHOICE SMALL ESTATE OF ABOUT 175 ACRES, WITH HOME FARM AND MODEL BUILDINGS

Illustrated particulars can be obtained of the Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH DORSET

Occupying a magnificent position high up on a southern slope with grand views over the sea.

A VERY PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT HOUSE, PARTLY OF THE XVIIth CENTURY

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, remarkably fine oak panelled hall and four or five reception rooms.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION. SEVERAL COTTAGES. HOME FARM with bailiff's house and buildings. FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES.

SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,000 ACRES TWO MILES OF TROUT-FISHING

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN SPORTING PART OF BUCKS

occupying a magnificent position 600ft. above sea level

AMIDST GLORIOUS ROLLING COUNTRY AND FINE BEECH WOODS.

Fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room; period panelling in three reception rooms; main electric light and water; central heating.

STABLING. COTTAGES. FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS.

with many fine specimen trees.

ABOUT 100 ACRES

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

REBBECK BROS., F.S.I., BOURNEMOUTH

Telephone: Bournemouth 3481.

ESTAB. 1845.

Telegrams: Rebbecks, Bournemouth.



BEAULIEU, HANTS.—A RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, with delightful aspect. Pretty garden, three-quarters of an ACRE, sloping to river. Small old-fashioned house in excellent order, with two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garage. Garden huts. Boat shed. Landing stage.

PRICE £2,500

BOURNEMOUTH
TALBOT WOODS. BARGAIN.
Well-built attractive RESIDENCE in nice garden.
Dining room 18ft. by 13ft. 6in.; drawing room 19ft. by 17ft. 6in.; morning room 16ft. by 14ft. Seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, excellent offices.
CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.
PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD

BRANKSOME PARK
FEW MINUTES FROM SEA.
Well-fitted modern RESIDENCE, short walk of beach and shops.
Two sitting rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating.
GARAGE. NICE GARDEN.
PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD



NEW FOREST.—At Burley, between Brockenhurst and Ringwood, OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE in secluded and picturesque surroundings, near Village and Golf Course. Two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom. Small farmery and other buildings. Main water. Electric light. About four acres attractive garden and paddocks. Forest rights.
PRICE. £3,500.

FOR SALE AT £2,800
CAMBS AND HUNTS BORDERS.
15 miles Cambridge. Nine Sandy.
CHARMING PERIOD MILL HOUSE.



Three reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathrooms; central heating; perfect repair throughout; landscaped garden and grounds with old mill, tennis lawn, orchard; in all NINE ACRES. Good outbuildings; garages.—Immediate inquiries advised to HOCKEY & SON, Benet Street, Cambridge.

HIGH UP ON THE CHILTERN

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
of about

1,000 ACRES

comprising grassland, arable and woodland.

A Medium-sized Residence

enjoying extensive views, and containing hall, four reception rooms, sixteen bed and dressing-rooms, four bathrooms; excellent offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water available.

Very attractive gardens,

FARMHOUSE AND COTTAGES.

GOLF ONE MILE. GOOD SHOOTING.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

"A. 9,774," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.2.

AMIDST SURREY COMMONS



400ft. up; on light sandy soil.
GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE
Three good reception, four beds, choice bathroom, kitchen, etc.
FINE TENNIS LAWN. FLOWER BEDS. PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, MATURED FRUIT TREES AND MEADOW; about
GARAGE. TWO ACRES. SHED.
Electric light and power. Company's water.
RECOMMENDED IN EVERY WAY.
MODERATE PRICE
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(Phone: 1307.)

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"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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Telephone No. :
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

ONE OF THE FINEST UNSPOILED MANOR HOUSES

IN EXISTENCE (1570-1575).

FIVE MILES NORTH OF BATH AND ELEVEN FROM CHIPPENHAM.



700 FEET UP.

COMMANDING LOVELY PANORAMIC VIEWS.

Hunting with the Beaufort and Avon Vale.
MAGNIFICENT PANELLING AND FIREPLACES
ENTRANCE HALL, DINING ROOM
OLD DINING HALL, PARLOUR.
EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.
FOUR SERVANTS' THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING. LARGE GARAGE.

COURT HOUSE (with five large rooms and electric light) and TWO OTHER COTTAGES, FARM BUILDINGS, and about

100 ACRES

of good pasture which always readily lets.
LARGE LEVEL PLOT suitable for gallops or aeroplane landing ground.



Full particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (71,822.)

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR SIR ERIC BONHAM, BART., C.V.O.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAMILY SEAT

"KNOWLE," CRANLEIGH, SURREY

Unspoiled country, within a mile of Cranleigh Station, nine miles Guildford, ten miles Horsham, and 39 miles London.

Hunting with four packs.

THE HOUSE COMMANDS BEAUTIFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS,

and contains:

TWENTY-ONE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,

FIVE BATHROOMS,

SUITE OF GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS (some panelled),

AMPLE OFFICES.

COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.



CHARMING GROUNDS.
WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.
LODGE. SEVEN COTTAGES.
WELL-TIMBERED PARKLANDS.
HOME FARM.
SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

78 ACRES OF WOODLAND

THE ESTATE OF 461 ACRES IS FOR SALE AS A WHOLE; or the House, Grounds and Parklands of 147 Acres

A MODERATE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR AN EARLY SALE.

Further particulars from the joint Sole Agents, Messrs. WELLER, SONS & GRINSTEAD, Estate Offices, Cranleigh and Guildford; or JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

1½ MILES FROM THE SEA.

MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE.



Easy reach of excellent Yachting.
First-class Golf.
Salmon and Trout-fishing nearby.

Seated in a beautifully timbered and undulating park.

The HOUSE is in excellent order and contains:-

SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS.

ABOUT TWENTY BED AND

DRESSING ROOMS,

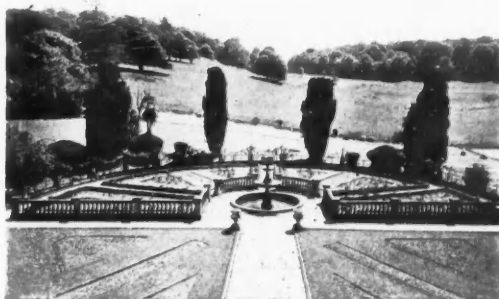
SIX BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

LOVELY GARDENS.



EXCEPTIONALLY FINE SPORTING SHOOT OF OVER 3,000 ACRES MIGHT BE HAD BY A TENANT.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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BUCKS, NEAR CHEQUERS A.D. 1616

BEAUTIFUL OLD BRICK AND FLINT HOUSE

with

FINE CHIMNEYS.

THREE RECEPTION,

SEVEN BEDROOMS,

BATH.



ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
OWN WATER.

FIVE ACRES

£3,500 FREEHOLD

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'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.
'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

4 hours Glasgow, 6 hours Edinburgh.

AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

including CONVENIENTLY PLANNED FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, billiard room, 5 reception rooms, bathrooms, 24 bedrooms.

PICTURESQUE GARDENS AND GROUNDS. 20 DAIRY FARMS. VARIOUS HOMESTEADS.
Excellent sporting over the Estate, which extends to

3,526 ACRES. RENT ROLL £3,170 PER ANNUM

Full details of TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (7514.)

LEWES AND ASHDOWN FOREST

(between). 7 miles Haywards Heath, with excellent train service.

CHARMING MINIATURE ESTATE, in first-class condition, and in a beautiful situation.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (WITH MODERN WINGS).

Fine suite of reception rooms, loggia, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating. Excellent water. Telephone.

GARAGES. STABLING. SMALL HOUSE. FARMERY.

HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS. SWIMMING POOL.

Delightful grounds, beautifully timbered. Parklike meadowland.

15 ACRES. "TIMES" PRICE. RECOMMENDED.

Details of TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,660.)

£4,000. GREAT SACRIFICE. CHICHESTER HARBOUR

Private mooring and hard. Delightful position high above flood level. Charming view over harbour.

PARTICULARLY WELL-BUILT

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room.

Main water and electricity. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2. EXCELLENT COTTAGE.

Inexpensive gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (17,294.)

REAL BARGAIN RECOMMENDED BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

3 reception (one double), bathroom, 6 bedrooms (all fitted

basins, h. and c.).

Company's water. Electric light. "Aga" cooker.

GARAGES. 5 LOOSE BOXES. COTTAGE.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis lawn, sunk

garden, prolific kitchen garden, glasshouse, orchard and

pasture.

10 ACRES. Further land available.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (17,605.)

INSPECTED & VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED



3 miles main line (under 2 hours London). 450ft. up. Near golf.

COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

4 reception, 2 baths, 12 bedrooms.

Company's water and lighting.

GARAGE. COTTAGES.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

PASTURE AND LOVELY WOODLAND.

£4,500. GREAT SACRIFICE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

£3,500 WITH 9 ACRES

OR CAN BE HAD WITH 40 ACRES

COTSWOLDS

XVIII CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

4 reception, bathroom, 8 bedrooms, 3 attics.

Electric light. Council's water.

STABLING (for 6). GARAGES. 2 COTTAGES.

Lovely old well-timbered grounds, pastureland.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15,487.)

Telephone:
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(5 lines).
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Livingstone 1066.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1. (And at Shrewsbury.)

SHROPSHIRE

TWO MILES OF FISHING.

LOVELY OLD JACOBAN HOUSE

Fitted with every modern luxury in a wonderful position.

OAK PANELLED LOUNGE.

PANELLED DINING ROOM.

STUDY.

FOURTEEN BEDROOMS.

FOUR BATHROOMS.



CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRICITY.

FITTED LAVATORY BASINS.

GARAGES. STABLING.

COTTAGE.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

EIGHTEEN ACRES

FOR SALE

Sole Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury (Phone: 2891); and Head Office, 2, Mount Street, London, W.1.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON (Telephone: Regent 0911 (5 lines)), RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

41, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
16, KING EDWARD ST.,
OXFORD.
AND CHIPPING NORTON

NORTH OXON

THREE MILES FROM CHIPPING NORTON

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM

THE DOWER HOUSE, HEYTHROP

(in the centre of the Hunt of that name.)

Beautifully positioned and constructed, overlooking park.

Three reception. Eight bed. Three bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

STABLING FOR SIX. GARAGE.

Charming small grounds. Pasture, woodland and ornamental pond.

39 ACRES

Additional land and cottages available if required.

For Sale by Auction, September 9th, unless previously sold privately.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

WEST SUSSEX

Beautifully placed in the lovely country between Haslemere and Midhurst, and standing high with extensive views.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

approached by a long avenue drive, and facing south and west.

Lounge hall, three reception, nine bedrooms,

two bathrooms, servants' hall, etc.

Coy's water and electric light. Central heating.

STABLING and GARAGE with rooms over. Very pretty

grounds, partly walled kitchen garden, pasture and wood-

land, in all about

15 ACRES

Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's

Place, S.W.1. (L.R.13,408.)

WILTSHIRE

One-and-a-half hours by rail from London, in a much-sought-after district, where almost all kinds of sport are readily obtainable.

UNDOUBTEDLY A PROPERTY WHICH WILL APPEAL TO THOSE SEEKING A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF REAL CHARACTER

Stone built, gabled and tiled, away from all traffic but not isolated; southern aspect; beautiful rural surroundings. Hall, dining room (both completely oak panelled), drawing room (30ft. by 24ft.), and two other sitting rooms, eight bedrooms, dressing room, four bathrooms.

Electric light. Water from main reservoir.

COTTAGE WITH BATHROOM.

STABLING (placed around large courtyard). This is also built of stone and tiled, there are altogether about thirteen loose boxes. GARAGE for three cars, men's rooms. All lighted by electric light.

COVERED RIDING SCHOOL.

ABOUT 43 ACRES

all grass; worth from £2 10s. to £3 per acre if rented.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £7,500 OR OFFER

(Possession in time for next hunting season if required.)

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.13,260.)

**HAMPSHIRE
AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES**
including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.
WALLER & KING, F.A.I.
ESTATE AGENTS.
THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON
Business Established over 100 years.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
AINDERBY MANOR (between Northallerton and Bedale).—Charming medium-sized Residence; hall, four reception, six principal bedrooms, all modern conveniences; gardens, paddock; stabling, garage and three cottages; FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES in all, in excellent condition and situated in first-class hunting country; good railway facilities and hourly bus service. For SALE, with Possession on completion.—Particulars from L. W. ARNETT, F.A.I., 5, Houndgate, Darlington.

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES
THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.
Price 2/6.
SELECTED LISTS FREE.
RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.
(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
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HARRODS

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LANCASHIRE

c.7.

IN AN UNSPOILT RURAL POSITION BUT CONVENIENT FOR MAIN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.
MOST ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLE AND EASILY WORKED STONE-BUILT HOUSE



Approached by a long drive with Entrance Lodge. Recently the subject of a very large expenditure, and now up-to-date in every possible respect and in beautiful order. Hall, gentlemen's cloakroom (h. and c.), 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing, 3 baths, very convenient offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Co.'s water. Septic tank drainage.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS. Tennis lawn, grass orchard, rose garden, well-stocked kitchen garden and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES

Stone-built Entrance Lodge. Excellent garage accommodation. Very good stabling for 3 horses.

FIRST-CLASS GOLF WITHIN 2½ MILES

FREEHOLD £5,000



Inspected and very strongly recommended by Messrs. KENDAL MILNE & Co., Deansgate, Manchester; and HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, London, S.W.1.

FORTY MINUTES WATERLOO, VICTORIA OR LONDON BRIDGE

c.2.

STATION 12 MINUTES' WALK WITH ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE; SOUTH ASPECT; RETIRED POSITION; LOVELY VIEWS.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

2 RECEPTION. 4 BED. 1 DRESSING ROOM.
TILED BATHROOM.

All main services. Lavatory basins in all rooms. Central heating.
Constant hot water.

Garage with double bedroom over.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and coppice, in all about

3 ACRES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

ADJOINING EXTENSIVE SURREY HEATH

By/c.2.

LONDON ONLY 18 MILES, 5 MINUTES' WALK STATION, WATERLOO 35 MINUTES. NEAR RENOWNED GOLF COURSE.

A DIGNIFIED MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Most completely appointed throughout with parquet floors, central heating, lavatory basins in bedrooms, etc.

12 bed and dressing, 4 bath, 3 reception, dance and billiard room. Excellent offices with servants' hall.

Co.'s electric light, gas. Main drainage. Main water. Telephone. Domestic hot water supply.

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES. LARGE GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.
OUTBUILDINGS.

The gardens are a delightful feature, affording complete seclusion. There are wide spreading lawns, flower beds and borders, formal garden, fine specimen trees and flowering shrubs. En-Tout-Cas hard tennis court, kitchen garden with glass house orchard, etc., in all

NEARLY 6½ ACRES

ONLY £7,000. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Unhesitatingly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet, and 62-64, Brompton Road, London, S.W.1.



EDGE OF THE WILTSHIRE DOWNS

c.7.

ON THE SLOPES OF WESTBURY HILL; HIGH UP; GOOD VIEWS

ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

3 RECEPTION (2 with parquet floors), GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKROOM (h. and c.), 4 BEDROOMS (each with a lavatory basin, h. and c.), well-fitted bathroom, good kitchen, maids' sitting room.

Electric light. Good water. Gas. Telephone.

Shady, well-stocked, secluded and inexpensive garden, lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, and 5-acre paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES

COTTAGE. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. STABLING.

Small hot and cold greenhouse.

FREEHOLD £2,250

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



CENTRE of the PYTCHLEY c.9.

High ground. South aspect.

Charming old-world Manor House on the outskirts of a picturesque village, 10 miles from Northampton.

3 RECEPTION. 7 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS. OFFICES.

Central heating. Co.'s electricity. Modern drainage.

Delightful garden with lawn, flower beds, fully stocked kitchen garden, and paddock, in all about

¼ ACRE

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

AT A BARGAIN RENTAL

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

About one mile (both banks) Trout and Grayling Fishing. About 500 Acres Partridge and rough shooting.

HEREFORDSHIRE

In a lovely part, near village and four miles from a town.

GEORGIAN HOUSE

Three reception, billiard room, eight bed, two bathrooms.

Excellent water, main electricity, septic tank drainage, central heating, constant hot water.

GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGE.
Delightful gardens, tennis lawn, two orchards.

ABOUT 3 ACRES

RENT £150 P.A.; LEASE TWELVE YEARS.
PREMIUM £200,

or would be Let Furnished for a year.
HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

KETTERING AND MARKET HARBOROUGH c.2.

Situated in the best centre for hunting with the Pytchley and Fernie Packs.

FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Comprising one of the smaller County Homes.

14 RECEPTION ROOMS. 15 BEDROOMS.

4 BATHROOMS. Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water.

Stabling for 10 hunters. Garage. Excellent buildings. 5 Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, walled gardens, orchard and an area of valuable grazing land

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH

ABOUT 24 OR 88 ACRES

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH

JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

SOUTHAMPTON:
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Telegrams:
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AN IDEAL SMALL SPORTING PROPERTY

EXCELLENT SHOOTING. LAKE STOCKED WITH TROUT.

DEVON, CORNWALL BORDERS

7½ MILES FROM HOLSWORTHY,
8 MILES FROM LAUNCESTON,
TWELVE MILES FROM BUDE.

Occupying a fine position on an eminence and commanding magnificent views.

OGBEARE HALL, NEAR LAUNCESTON.

comprising an attractive moderate-sized Residence, parts of which date back to the XVth century.

Fifteen bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, banqueting hall, billiards room, complete domestic offices, entrance lodge.



Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TWO COTTAGES.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGES.

LARGE GREENHOUSE, VINERIES AND PEACH HOUSE.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND PARK, fine ornamental trees and shrubs, walled fruit and vegetable gardens, woodlands, etc., the whole covering an area of about

107 ACRES

THE WHOLE IS WELL TIMBERED

PRICE, £7,500 FREEHOLD

N.B.—The property can be inspected at any time on production of card to gardener in charge.

THE HOME FARM AND TWO OTHER FARMS CAN BE PURCHASED IN ADDITION, IF DESIRED.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION, SCHOOL, INSTITUTION OR COUNTRY HOTEL.

SURREY

ABOUT TEN MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT POSITION WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

"FRENTHAM PLACE,"

NEAR FARNHAM.

THIS BEAUTIFUL AND WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

CONTAINING 22 BEDROOMS, SIX BATHROOMS,

HALL, FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS, OFFICES.

Central heating. Running water. Electric light. Company's water.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGES. TWO LODGES. SMALL FARM. SEVERAL EXCELLENT COTTAGES, VALUABLE TIMBER.



EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSE CAN BE REMADE.

WONDERFUL GARDENS WITH LAWNS, SHRUBBERIES AND GLASS.

NEARLY 10,000FT. VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGE RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

THE WHOLE EXTENDS TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

137 ACRES

PRICE, £20,000 FREEHOLD.

THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND, IF DESIRED.

MAY BE INSPECTED AT ANY TIME ON PRESENTATION OF CARD TO THE HEAD GARDENER.

Particulars of Sole Agents, Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE DELIGHTFUL

NEW FOREST

IN A SECLUDED POSITION. ALMOST ADJOINING A GOLF COURSE.

Beautifully appointed.

Built under architect's supervision.

TO BE SOLD

THIS WELL-CONSTRUCTED MODERN RESIDENCE,

facing due South.

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, beautiful lounge (61ft. by 18ft.), two reception rooms, billiards room.

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES. GARAGE AND STABLING.



DOUBLE ENTRANCE LODGE. TWO COTTAGES.

Electric lighting. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage.

The

PLEASURE GROUNDS

contain many specimen trees, and an outstanding feature is the clipped yew hedge; pergola, bowling green, lily ponds, small bathing-pool, rose garden, etc., the whole covering an area of about

EIGHT ACRES

HUNTING. GOLF. YACHTING.

Full particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Situated close to the coast and within a short distance of the New Forest. Within a few minutes' walk of an eighteen-hole golf course.

TO BE SOLD.



THIS EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE AND WELL-CONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE, possessing every possible convenience. Four excellent bedrooms (with lavatory basins), bathroom, two reception rooms; complete domestic offices.

Companies' electric light, gas and water.

WELL-STOCKED GARDEN with tennis court, the whole covering an area of about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD

Particulars may be obtained of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE

Within a short distance of Bournemouth in delightful rural surroundings.

TO BE SOLD.



THIS CHARMING SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, recently converted and in perfect condition throughout. Four bedrooms, bathroom, large lounge, dining room, lounge hall, kitchen and offices.

LARGE GARAGE (to accommodate three cars).

Company's gas, water and electric light.

A QUARTER-OF-AN-ACRE OF GARDEN.

PRICE £1,300 FREEHOLD

Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE

Situated in the Valley of the Test amidst beautiful unspoilt country. Five miles from Romsey, twelve miles from Salisbury.

TO BE SOLD.



THIS VERY DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing four bedrooms, bathroom, panelled dining room, lounge (with open hearth), garden room, kitchen.

GARAGE. GREENHOUSE.

TASTEFULLY ARRANGED GARDENS, fully stocked with a variety of trees and shrubs, lawns, flower and herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, the whole extending to an area of about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

PRICE £750 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (NINE OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(ENTRANCE IN SACKVILLE STREET).
Telephone: REGENT 2481.

**SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES
AND ESTATES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN
HALF OF ENGLAND.**

**MESSRS. F. L. MERCER & CO. UNDERTAKE FREE OF CHARGE THE
INSPECTION AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE WHERE
THERE IS A DEFINITE PROSPECT OF ENGAGEMENT.**

*Segregated Departments, under the control of experts, exist for the handling
of properties rising in value from about*
£2,000 to £20,000

FASCINATING OLD MILL HOUSE IN RURAL HERTS

WITH PRETTY STREAM, WATERFALL AND MINIATURE LAKE.

SOMETHING QUITE UNIQUE.



Only 40 minutes from London, on the outskirts of an old-world village. During recent years over £10,000 has been expended upon this delightful freehold property, which is now sumptuously appointed and fitted for labour-saving. Surrounded by really exquisite gardens, the stone-built HOUSE contains large drawing room, 26ft. by 24ft., study, oak panelled dining room, seven or eight bedrooms, three luxurious bathrooms, and maids' sitting room.

Central Heating.

Co.'s electric light and power, gas, water and main drainage. Garage for four cars. Lovely gardens with tennis court, nine-hole putting course, magnificent old specimen trees and shrubs, bathing pool and picturesque stream. Sand and gravel soil.

TWO ACRES



JUST IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE AT ABOUT HALF COST.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.)

(Tel.: Regent 2481.)

**TEMPTING SURREY OFFER**

£2,950 FREEHOLD WITH 1½ ACRES.

MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY

In favoured location between Epsom and Guildford, only 19 miles from London.

Well-built RESIDENCE of picturesque design.

Three reception rooms. Six bedrooms. Bathroom.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage.

GARAGE.

Well-timbered matured gardens, tennis lawn, orchard and vegetable garden. Eddingham Manor Golf Course is within 1½ miles.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

A FASCINATING QUEEN ANNE REPRODUCTION

AMIDST SURREY PARKLANDS. 19 MILES LONDON.
ON SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

A really enchanting situation enjoying complete seclusion, immune from traffic annoyances, amidst surroundings of particular charm affording complete privacy and protection.

The delightful MODERN RESIDENCE of character possesses every conceivable modern comfort and labour-saving convenience.

HALL AND CLOAKROOM. THREE RECEPTION. SIX BEDROOMS.
THREE BATHROOMS. MODEL OFFICES.

Central heating. Main electric light and power. Co.'s gas and water. Main drainage.
GARAGE.

Tastefully disposed, well-timbered gardens with many delightful features.

OFFERED AT A TEMPTING PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

**ONE OF THE CHOICEST SMALL ESTATES**

IN GOOD SPORTING DISTRICT.

100 MILES LONDON.

EXCELLENT FACILITIES FOR SHOOTING, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING AND GOLF

The beautifully equipped

MODERN RESIDENCE

approached by a long drive, contains lounge hall, three reception eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, and three bathrooms. Principal bedrooms arranged *en suite* communicating with dressing room and bathroom. Fitted lavatory basins in five bedrooms.

Central heating. Electric light.

STABLING.

GARAGE and TWO COTTAGES.

The fascinating gardens laid out by the late Miss Jekyll, are famous in the district.

FOR SALE at nearly one-third original cost.



A WONDERFUL BARGAIN AT £4,950 WITH 31 ACRES FREEHOLD

OWNER PREPARED TO SACRIFICE. ADDITIONAL 42 ACRES AVAILABLE IF REQUIRED.

Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.)

(Tel.: Regent 2481.)



NORTHAMPTON
LEEDS
EDINBURGH

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

CIRENCESTER
DUBLIN

14, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.

[Phone: Grosvenor 1811/3.]



LITLEY COURT, HEREFORD

Long frontage to the River Wye. Fishing rights for about one-third of a mile.
FINE GEORGIAN-TYPE COUNTRY RESIDENCE
ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.



With the advantage
of Town services con-
nected.

Comprises entrance
hall and lounge, four
reception rooms,
billiard room, ten
principal bedrooms,
nurseries, four maids'
rooms, three bath-
rooms, complete
offices.

LODGE.

STABLING.

GARAGES.

Tennis. Orchards.
Terraced gardens to
river.

OVER TWELVE ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER.

Solicitors, Messrs. OSBORNE, WARD, VASELL, ABBOT & CO., 41, Broad Street, Bristol.
Auctioneers, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 14, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.
(Tel.: Gros. 1811-3.)

THE WITHINGTON HOUSE ESTATE

Between Cirencester and Cheltenham.
ONE OF THE LESSER RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATES IN
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TYPICAL COTSWOLD MANOR



Lounge hall, three
reception rooms, eight
principal bed and
dressing rooms, three
staff bedrooms, two
bathrooms.

Electric light.
Central heating

Garages. Hunter
stabling. Two cot-
tages. Very fine
grounds. Attractive
home farm with old
Cotswold house, good
farmery and two cot-
tages. About one-
and-a-half miles
(both banks) of trout-
ing in River Coln.

IN ALL ABOUT 220 ACRES

To be Sold by Auction, as a whole or in two lots, on September 21st, 1936, at the
Old Council Chambers, Cirencester. Illustrated details of the Auctioneers, JACKSON
STOPS, Cirencester. (Tel.: 334-5.)

BY DIRECTION OF A. C. VIGORS, ESQ.

FERNIE HUNT

BISHOP'S HOUSE, GREAT BOWDEN
WELL KNOWN HUNTING BOX.



Hall. Four reception
rooms. Eleven bed-
rooms. Four bath-
rooms.

STABLING
FOR NINE.

All modern
conveniences.

COTTAGE.
PRETTY GARDEN

For Sale by Auction
as a whole or in two
lots (unless pre-
viously sold).

At the Estate Sale Rooms, Stops House, Curzon Street, London, W.1. On
Thursday, September 17th, 1936, at 3.0 p.m.

Solicitors, Messrs. WITHERS & CO., 4, Arundel Street, London, W.C.2. Auctioneers,
Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton. (Tel.: 2615-6.)

THE ORCHARD, CHEDWORTH, GLOS.

A GENUINE 17TH CENTURY COTSWOLD COTTAGE

Situate in a sheltered position, with panoramic views, and recently modernised,
regardless of expense.



Three bedrooms,
bathroom, two sitting
rooms, also fine music
room.

Modern offices.

VERY CHARMING
GROUNDS.

Large garage.

MUST BE VIEWED TO BE APPRECIATED

To be Sold by Auction, unless privately sold, on September 28th, at Cirencester.
Illustrated details of the Auctioneers, JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (Tel.: 334-5.)

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS, KENT
Telephone: SEVENOAKS 1147-8

STATION ROAD EAST, OXTED, SURREY
Telephone: OXTED 240

45, HIGH STREET, REIGATE, SURREY
Telephone: REIGATE 938

WILDERNESSE, SEVENOAKS

IN A PERFECT GARDEN.



THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY COTTAGE,
with 3 large Bedrooms, Maids' Room or Study,
Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms; tiled domestic offices.

Polished oak and pine woodwork. Electricity.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,700

Owner's Agents, F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD and
CO., SEVENOAKS (Tels.: 1147/8), and at Oxted and
Reigate.

WONDERFUL POSITION

Due south aspect. Views over three Counties.



FAULTLESSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE;
fine lounge hall with sprung dance floor, 3 splendid
Reception Rooms, 10 Bedrooms, 5 Bathrooms; excellent
offices. Main Services. Central Heating.

2 COTTAGES. BUNGALOW.
GARAGES. STABLING.

Enchanting gardens, swimming pool, hard and grass tennis
courts, broad stone terraces, paddocks.

18 ACRES

REDUCED PRICE

Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, F. D.
IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., OXTED, SURREY
(Tel.: 240), and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

AN ENCHANTING OLD COTTAGE



SURREY (20 miles London).—Quaint old brick, flint
and tiled COTTAGE; a mass of oak, stone chimney-
pieces, etc. 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms.

GARAGE.

ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE

Companies' water and electricity. Central heating.
Modern drainage.

Quiet secluded position 2 miles station.

PRICE FREEHOLD £1,750

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 45, High
Street, Reigate (Tel.: 938), and at Sevenoaks, Kent, and
Oxted, Surrey.

SMALL TUDOR FARMHOUSE, with Windmill
(Suffolk border).—Three reception, five bedrooms, bath
(h. and c.); modern sanitation. Oak beams and inglenook,
Roman pavement; private chapel; brewhouse; garage
(three to four cars); mushroom cellar; stabling; fruit wall;
vegetable, flower and rose gardens; lawns. Hunting.
London 50 miles. FREEHOLD £1,150, or would be let
Furnished for three years minimum. Owners going abroad.
—“A. 9,781,” c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street,
Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BLACKAWTON, SOUTH DEVON.—
“SEAWARDSTEIN,” a small COUNTRY HOUSE and
stables, with a cottage built as a lodge; standing on THREE
ACRES of grass and wooded land; situated 500ft. above the
sea level. £1,200 FREEHOLD.—Apply to Messrs. RENDELL
and SAWDYE, Newton Abbot, Devon.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

2,000 BUYERS WAITING

for COUNTRY HOUSES having one to 100 acres and six to
twelve bedrooms. No expensive schemes suggested. Inspec-
tions by Institutional Valuers of 20 years' experience. State
price wanted and ask for labour-saving form.—WELLESLEY-
SMITH & Co., London's “Live” Country House Agents,
91-3, Baker Street, London, W.1. (N.B.—150 Country
Houses recently sold.)

WANTED.—Two gentlepeople, elderly mother and son,
require small detached COUNTRY COTTAGE, Furni-
shed or Unfurnished. Garage; small garden. Away from
children; quiet situation; moderate rent.—“G.” Diana
Hotel, Grantham.

WANTED TO RENT from three to twelve months
Furnished, or might buy, small DETACHED HOUSE
on two floors, with or without servants; seaside or near
country town about one hour London; Kent, Surrey or
Sussex preferred. Four or five principal bedrooms; main
water and drainage; electric light; indoor sanitation. Good
garden and away from neighbouring property essential.—
“A. 9,779,” c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street,
Covent Garden, W.C.2.

WANTED, COUNTRY HOUSE, New Forest or South
Hants; not isolated. All mainservices. Three recep-
tion, eight bed, two bathrooms. About THREE ACRES.—
GOULD, Highfield End, Lymington.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND SWINLEY FOREST GOLF LINKS



Surrey and Berks Borders. 24 miles from London. Sandy soil.

CHARMING OLD ENGLISH RESIDENCE

In mellowed red brick, facing south, amidst delightful surroundings.

Well planned accommodation. Hall (oak floor), eight best bedrooms (including two complete suites with bathrooms), seven servants' rooms, three tiled bathrooms, three reception rooms, antique mantelpieces, mahogany doors, tiled offices.

DECORATED IN ATTRACTIVE TASTE

COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN SANITATION.

Seven-roomed LODGE at Drive entrance.

GARAGE (with flat over).

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY.

Rare trees, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadowland.

10½ ACRES

THIS PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING MERIT IS FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Order to view of the Owner's Agents, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (Fol. 21,374.)

NEW FOREST

Choice small Residential and Sporting Estate.



ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE contains:

Eight to eleven bedrooms, four reception rooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE. STABLING, ETC. TWO COTTAGES

Salmon and Trout Fishing available.

MOST LOVELY PLEASURE GARDENS.

AVAILABLE WITH 47, 10¼ OR 6 ACRES

Full particulars of Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W.1.

(Folio 20,098.)

500FT. UP ON THE SURREY HILLS

By direction of the Executors.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

HIGH DENE, WOLDINGHAM, SURREY



Modern residence facing south and west. Three large reception rooms, billiards room nine bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Co.'s services. Modern sanitation. Modern cottage. Garage with loft. Unusually ATTRACTIVE GARDENS and Grounds. Also a VALUABLE BUILDING SITE of 3½ ACRES, extending in all to

OVER SEVEN ACRES

FOR SALE as a whole or divided. To be submitted to AUCTION (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, on THURSDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1936, at 1 p.m. precisely.

Solicitors, Messrs. THAIN DAVIDSON & CO., 23, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Auctioneers, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W.1.

COLLINS & COLLINS; OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

LONDON

CHARTERED SURVEYORS.

LAND AGENTS.

26, Dover Street, W.1
Regent 5681 (6 lines).

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Central 9344 (4 lines).

BUCKS

SECLUDED POSITION 500FT. ABOVE SEA.
RESTORED TUDOR FARMHOUSE



Three reception, five bed, two bath rooms.

ORIGINAL OAK TIMBERS.

OPEN FIREPLACES.

Company's electricity and water.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

EXTREMELY PRETTY GARDENS.

Paddock.

THREE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES

£3,700 FREEHOLD

Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

SURREY

24 MILES LONDON IN A PARTICULARLY UNSPOILT PART.
A QUEEN ANNE MILL



Three reception, five bedrooms, bath room.

ORIGINAL MILL BUILDINGS ADJOINING AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER ACCOMMODATION.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES

(with mill stream through the garden).

£3,800 FREEHOLD

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

DORSET.—Ideally situated 700ft. above sea level, enjoying delightful views. Charming RESIDENCE with eight bedrooms, three reception, garage. Beautiful garden of about ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES, with lawns and fruit trees. £4,500.—RIDDETT & EDE, Estate Agents, The Square, Bournemouth.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—TO LET, MODERN BLOU RESIDENCE, in unspoiled part of Sunbury, on 'bus route. Suit retired couple or two ladies; all improvements. Rent £60 per annum, inclusive.—Apply, "The Glen," Halliford Road, Sunbury.

UNIQUE HISTORICAL RESIDENCE NEAR NORWICH; three reception, nine bed; fine walled garden; six cottages; 93 acres good land; income from lettings; £144 p.a. House and land vacant. Interesting monastic remains, old chapel, etc. Bargain £2,950 to close trust.—Photos, WOODCOCK & SONS, Ipswich.

FOLKESTONE.—HOUSE AGENTS.
(Oldest established) **SHERWOODS** (Phone 2255.)

NEWBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS
DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON
(ESTD. 1759.) (Tele. 1.)

"COTSWOLDS" ESTATE AGENTS,
TEL. 202. **TAPPER & SONS, STROUD, GLOS.**

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

184, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3. Tel.: KENS. 0855.

BERKSHIRE, SURROUNDED BY GOLF. IDEAL FOR A CITY MAN
ONE OF THE NICEST PLACES IN THE MARKET.



IN THE SETTING OF A GLORIOUS GARDEN AND WOODS

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION, with every convenience: all upon two floors. Hall, three reception, billiards room, ten bed and dressing rooms, two baths.

Main electric light.

Company's water.

DOUBLE GARAGE (WITH FLAT). STABLING. All in perfect repair.
TENNIS AND PUTTING LAWNS. FINE TIMBER TREES. WOODLAND GLADES.
FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,450

SHOULD BE INSPECTED AT ONCE.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: KENS 0855.)

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.,

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
GLOUCESTER.
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester."
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

ON THE COTSWOLDS (about four-and-a-half miles from Stroud; London under two hours).—Charming XVIIIth century small RESIDENCE, the subject of considerable expenditure, overlooking beautiful Cotswold Valley. Two sitting, studio, four beds, two dressing, bath; usual offices. Grounds comprise a delightful feature. Telephone.

PRICE £1,600.

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (N. 86.)

EXCELLENT SPORTING DISTRICT (Monmouth, four-and-a-half miles).—Commodious MANOR HOUSE, in elevated position commanding fine views. Four reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, bath and ample offices. Two cottages. Delightful terraced pleasure grounds. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN ACRES; more land available, if required.

VERY LOW PRICE OF £2,000
FOR QUICK SALE.

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (L. 130.)

ON THE COTSWOLDS (nearly 1,000ft. above sea level; six miles from Cheltenham and seven miles from Gloucester).—Stone-built and stone-tiled RESIDENCE, originally small coaching inn, commanding magnificent views extending to the Welsh mountains. Hall, three reception, five beds, bath, boxroom. Garage and outbuildings; pretty garden. Electric light. Hunting; golf.

RENT £100 A YEAR ON LEASE.

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (B. 22.)

BOURNEMOUTH.—For Modern Houses, close Parkstone or Meyrick Park golf links—two to three reception rooms, four to five bedrooms, £1,450-£1,850, write to G. MANNERS, Builder, 51, Ashley Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

91/93, BAKER STREET,
Telephone: Welbeck 4583. LONDON, W.1.

ONLY £2,400



FINEST POSITION IN SURREY
ADJOINING CROOKSBURY HILL.

SOUTH OF HOG'S BACK (400ft. up).—Exquisite replica of a TUDOR HOUSE, coupled with the best work in modern comfort. Large lounge dining room, study, nice offices, four bedrooms, sunk bath. Central heating throughout. "Ideal" boiler. "Aga" cooker. GARAGE (two cars). NATURAL GARDEN.

FREEHOLD

TWO ACRES. £2,400

WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

BURLEY, NEW FOREST

A PERFECT GEM IN AN EXQUISITE SETTING

One mile from Holmsley Railway Station and the main Bournemouth to London Motor Coach Route.



THE CHARMING FREEHOLD
COUNTRY PROPERTY
"BISTERNE LODGE"

SIX BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
BATHROOM. HALL.
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS
FINE ENTERTAINING ROOM.
COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

COTTAGE WITH STUDIO
(25ft. 6in. by 14ft. 6in.).

GARAGE for two cars. STABLING.

PEACH HOUSE, VINERY, etc.

ONE ACRE OF DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

Main Water and Electric Light.

Modern Drainage.

Central Heating.

For Sale by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1936, at THREE P.M., on the premises (unless sold privately)

AUCTIONEERS, MESSRS. JACKMAN & MASTERS, F.A.I., LYMINGTON, HANTS

TO LET

FROM 2ND AUGUST, 1936.

ARMATHWAITE CASTLE CUMBERLAND

WITH ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF THE BEST
SALMON FISHING
ON THE
RIVER EDEN.

SHOOTING

OVER ABOUT 960 ACRES, BY ARRANGEMENT

Further particulars from:

WM. HESKETT & SON,
CHARTERED LAND AGENTS,
PENRITH, CUMBERLAND.

FOR ALL AVAILABLE PROPERTIES ON THE
COTSWOLDS, Apply
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
16, KING EDWARD STREET, OXFORD.

BEAUTIFUL BUCKS—ONE HOUR TOWN.
AN AMAZING BARGAIN.

UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE AND FARM
with unusually choice residence seated amid enchanting grounds with wonderful views. Four reception, eight bed, two dressing, two bathrooms, servants' hall; every conceivable modern convenience; two cottages; rich grass farm for horse breeding or dairying; 116 ACRES in all. Sacrifice at £7,500 Freehold.—WOODCOCKS, 20, Conduit Street, W.1.

ABERDEENSHIRE

FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE LANDED ESTATES AND
GROUSE MOOR.

There will be exposed to Public Roup within the office of Messrs. Davidson & Garden, Advocates, 12, Dee Street, Aberdeen, on Tuesday, September 29th, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Estates of DRUMINNOR in the Parish of Auchindoir, CRAIGHALL in the Parish of Kennethmont, and ARDOYNE in the Parish of Oyne.

The Druminnor Estate which lies near the village of Rhyne, about 40 miles from Aberdeen, extends to 2,700 acres or thereby and embraces a well-known Grouse Moor of about 1,500 acres, with an interesting old Mansion House. Rental £1,095 15s. 6d.

The Craighall Estate lies near Druminnor and extends to about 450 acres. It embraces a substantial modern dwelling house, with four public rooms and seven family bedrooms, etc., and affords a fair game bag. Rental £393 15s.

The Ardoyne Estate lies near Inch Station on the London and North Eastern Railway and about 24 miles from Aberdeen. It extends to about 1,570 acres of which 1,250 acres are arable and the rest hill ground. There is no Mansion House. A moderate grouse bag and good low ground shooting are obtainable. Rental £1,066 0s. 10d.

The properties will be exposed in one lot at the Upset Price of £30,000.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVIDSON and GARDEN.

Telephone:
MUSEUM 7000

MAPLE & CO. LTD.

TOTTENHAM
COURT ROAD, W.1.

SUITABLE FOR OCCUPATION OR DEVELOPMENT.
"POPLARS," 2, MOUNT AVENUE, EALING



A MOST ATTRACTIVE LOW-BUILT, TWO-STOREYED
XIXth CENTURY RESIDENCE,

in a quiet road, on high ground, convenient to the Broadway.
Part central heating. Fixed wash-basins, etc.
Seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, three or four reception rooms.

TWO GARAGES AND COTTAGE.
CHARMING GROUNDS, INCLUDING FULL-SIZED HARD TENNIS COURT:

IN ALL ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, either privately, or, if unsold by Auction on
September 30th next.
Auctioneers and Sole Agents, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

FACING A BEAUTIFUL HERTFORDSHIRE COMMON, 12 MILES FROM
LONDON.

High and healthy position over 350 ft. above sea level with fine views.
Close to Golf Courses.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY HERMISTON, HADLEY COMMON

comprising old-fashioned Residence, with lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiards
room, old oak staircase, six bedrooms, bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.

QUAINT BUNGALOW RESIDENCE. GARAGES, ETC.

WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDENS, with fine old trees, verdant lawns for tennis,
etc., kitchen garden and grassland; in all

ABOUT SIX ACRES

To be SOLD BY AUCTION as a whole or in Lots at a later date.

OFFERS TO PURCHASE PRIVATELY ARE INVITED.

Auctioneers, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

Branches at
FELPHAM

Messrs. TREGEAR & SONS, F.A.I.

6, LONDON ROAD (Tel. 140), and ALDWICK ROAD (Tel. 243),
BOGNOR REGIS

And
MIDDLETON-ON-SEA

WEST SUSSEX COASTAL PROPERTIES

FREEHOLDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION—MONDAY, AUGUST 24th

AT THE ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL, BOGNOR REGIS, AT 3 P.M.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPT. H. R. S. COLDICOTT, M.C.

MIDDLETON-ON-SEA

STANDING IN FOUR ACRES OF TIMBERED GROUNDS ENSURING STRICT SECLUSION.
WITHIN TWO OR THREE MINUTES OF SANDS.

HOLLOW WAY CROFT



Open paddock between the two properties of over ONE ACRE.

AN OLD - WORLD
style Residence standing
in charming grounds of
ONE-AND-A-HALF
ACRES. Comprising six
bedrooms, three bath-
rooms, three reception
rooms. Ample offices.
Outbuildings with Garage
and "The Old Cottage,"
an old Sussex thatch
cottage, with three bed-
rooms, bathroom and
living room. Part of the
grounds, about half-an-
acre in extent, being
capable of development as
A Building Plot.

A MODERN HOUSE
with up-to-date fittings
having private access to
sea. Six bedrooms, two
bathrooms, three recep-
tion rooms and lounge
hall. Central heating, and
Hardwood floors. Detach-
ed garage wing with
self-contained staff ac-
commodation of two bed-
rooms and bathroom.
Workshop, etc. Attractive
garden of about
one-and-a-half acres with
lawns, rockeries and
Italian garden. Together
with the detached Residence
known as "Little
West Winds"; two bed-
rooms, bathroom and
sitting room.

WEST WINDS



This property is suitable for use as a GUEST HOUSE.

Main electric light, gas and water supplies connected to each property.

Full particulars from the Auctioneers, as above, or from the Vendor's Solicitor, H. P. SCATLIFE, Esq., Glebe Place, Pulborough.

By Order of Executor.

"LITTLE FLANCHFORD," BOGNOR REGIS

A substantially-built House containing
SIX BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM,
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
Large garage with covered wash-down.
PLEASANT GARDEN WITH ROOM FOR
TENNIS.

Convenient for Schools and Beach.

Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. LAMBERT, HALE and
PROCTER, Helena Chambers, Ealing.

FIVE OTHER FREEHOLDS:

ASHLEY,
MIDDLETON PARK ESTATE.

THE MOORINGS AND
CHITTERMAN COTTAGE
FELPHAM.

THE CROFT,
NYETIMBER, Nr. ALDWICK (in about 14 acres).

THE WILTON,
ALDWICK ROAD, BOGNOR REGIS. (Suitable for
conversion into two flats.)



SOUTH DEVON (at the mouth of the Dart, opposite
the ancient town of Dartmouth).—An exceedingly
attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as "Colonsay,"
occupying a choice position on the banks of the beautiful
River Dart and conveniently situated within easy reach of
shops, churches, post office and the railway station of
Kingswear. The excellent accommodation comprises: Seven
bedrooms, three reception rooms, two bathrooms, the usual
domestic offices; garage; electric light; ornamental garden
and productive kitchen garden; yachting, fishing, hunting,
golf; which will be offered for Sale by Auction upon the
premises on Friday, September 4th, at 11 a.m. (unless pre-
viously sold by private treaty).—Further particulars apply:
CROCKWELL & SONS, Auctioneers, 8, Victoria Parade, Torquay;
or HOOPER & WOLLEN, Solicitors, Torquay.

DORSET VILLAGE.—FREEHOLD HOUSE, quiet
position; two sitting, four bedrooms, boxroom; elec-
tricity; garage. Station, five minutes. Excellent con-
dition. £1,025.—"Box 610," SMITH'S, Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, 83, LOWTHER ROAD.—
DETACHED HOUSE; five bedrooms, three reception
rooms. Good residential part. PRICE £1,150 includes all
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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

THIS week's illustration is of a breed that is not as well known to the general public as it deserves to be, for Schipperkes can be freely recommended to those who want a small housedog that is hardier and more energetic than the toys. Ch. Kensknicht is the property of Mr. John F. H. Banner, Kens Schipperke Kennels, Ferryhill, Co. Durham, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. This well known strain started with Kensingtonia and Lady Gonian, both of which were a gift from Lady Surtees of Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill. Judging from what has come from them, it is evident that the blood was of the best. Bred to Ch. Jock o' the North, Lady Gonian produced Kensmark, the sire of Ch. Kensknicht and Mrs. Banner's Kensfleur, winner of the bitch challenge certificate at Mr. Cruft's golden jubilee show this year.

Ch. Kensknicht won two firsts and two cups at one show where he appeared as a puppy, and at Cruft's in 1934 he received three firsts. At Manchester, under Mrs. Killick last year, he was awarded his first challenge certificate; and a daughter of his, Kensfrill, although a puppy, was reserve for the honour of her sex. He gained his second certificate at Birmingham in 1935 under Mr. George Wallwork; his third came at Bath under Mr. Syd Simpson; and he won a fourth under Mr. Ross. This was a good achievement for a young dog. At Cruft's in February he was reserve for the certificate; and at Manchester, where he was not in the best condition, the challenge certificate went to his son, Mr. Heward's Nil Desperandum. Most judges consider that his coat is of the correct texture, and admire particularly his pear-shaped body, an important characteristic of the breed. He also possesses the coachman's cape that is so often lacking to-day. Thus it will be seen that his sire, who is now at stud, besides being responsible for him, has produced the challenge certificate winner at Cruft's, another certificate winner in dogs, and a reserve winner.

Like all the best enthusiasts, Mr. Banner is always pleased to give any information

about the breed to enquirers. When schipperkes made their first appearance in England some forty-five years ago it was thought that they would grow into great popularity, and many were purchased as housedogs. Although they have not altogether fulfilled their early promise, a fair number are exhibited, and one meets them as pets. They have the right disposition for taking a place in the home, being alert, intelligent, and full of activity. Remembering their principal avocation in Belgium, this is not surprising. They used to be found, and may be still for all we know, on the barges on the Belgian canals, where they acted as guards, running round the edges of the boats and warning off any who approached their masters' property.

Consequently, we appreciate that they must have good constitutions, and that they do very well on the simplest fare. Being so small, they take up no room indoors, and are never in the way in a train or car. It is obvious from their appearance that they belong to the Spitz family. Though it has been said that

some of them were crossed with terriers many years ago, the Spitz type has always predominated ever since we have known them, and the English dogs have been bred pure without any resort to an alien cross. About 1894 the little dogs were the subjects of a controversy that now seems to have been unnecessary, but was then pursued with so much vigour that old friendships were broken. The trouble arose from the discovery made by a prominent breeder that the first dogs we had imported were not of the best type. They were deficient in breeching and mane, and others were brought over that conformed more closely to the requirements of the leading Belgian kennels. The standard that is now approved requires that the coat should be black, abundant, dense and harsh; smooth on the head, ears and legs, lying close on the back and sides, but erect and thick round the neck, forming a mane and frill, and well feathered on back of thighs.

The head is of the foxy type, and the sharp ears of moderate length are carried erectly. The neck is strong and full, rather short, and slightly arched. The chest is broad and deep in brisket, the back short, straight and strong, the loins powerful. The hind-quarters are fine compared with the fore parts. It will be noticed that the tails are docked close up to the rump. The general appearance, according to the standard, is that of a small, cobby animal, with sharp expression, intensely lively. The weight most liked is about 12lb., from which we may conceive how small they are.

No one was a more appreciative visitor to Cruft's shows than the late Sir Harry Preston, who was a dog-lover in the best sense. For many years he had bred bull-terriers successfully, and he delighted in seeing them reap the reward of their merits. His old-world courtesy and good sportsmanship earned him the friendship of everyone in the kennel world. Whenever he was able to attend the luncheons given by Mr. Cruft to judges and distinguished guests on the first day of the show he received a welcome that would have cheered the heart of any man. His going will cause genuine sorrow.



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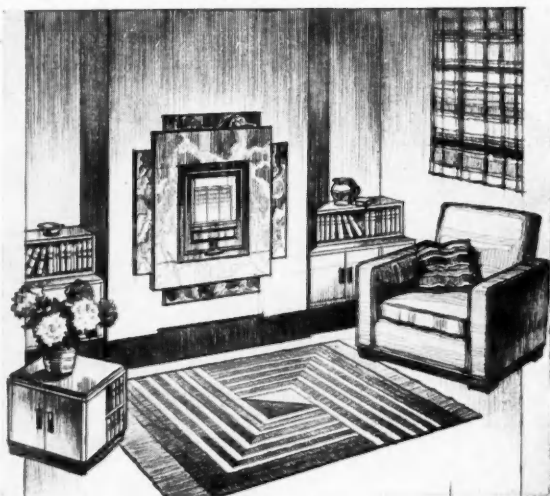
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THE END OF THE OLYMPIAD

THE Olympic Games came to an end on the first day of this week, and can be said with every justification to have been successful. There will be a general expression of pleasure and relief that, at a time when national feeling runs so high, everything passed off in an eminently friendly manner. There was one small disagreement over the football match between Austria and Peru, but that appears to have been amicably settled; and, in a general way, the statement that these international contests make for hostility rather than friendliness has been notably disproved. The German people—who were, on this occasion, the hosts of all the nations—are to be congratulated not only on their personal success, but on their wonderfully skilful and thorough organisation of the Games as a whole.

One criticism of the Games as an institution may be made, and that the more confidently because observers from other countries than our own have made it. Are not they becoming a little top-heavy and overloaded with superfluous competitions? There can be no question that that which arouses great and genuine interest throughout the world is the series of athletic events, and more particularly the foot-races. That 90,000 people should come to the White City last Saturday to see Jesse Owens and Lovelock and the other American and British heroes of Berlin shows how the public imagination has been fired. It cannot be said that all of the other competitions produced any such sentiments. Some appeared—to us, at any rate—to cumber the ground. It may even be hinted, however unchivalrous it may appear, that the women's events are, to a large extent, a mistake. The women athletes may be, in their way, as remarkable as the men: but the inevitable disparity between their achievements and those of the "world-beating" men makes them appear to lag superfluous on the stage. It is not for a moment suggested that the Olympiad should be confined to pure athletics, but a reasonable lopping and pruning process might well be considered.

It is unnecessary to emphasise yet again the marvellously high standard of achievement attained. The human body, more thoroughly and more scientifically trained than ever, is capable of feats deemed wholly incredible in the days when M. J. Brooks first cleared six feet. Neither is there

any great cause for lamentation over our own comparatively scant share of laurel crowns. We were first in the athletic field, and so gained a valuable start; but we cannot hope to retain a general supremacy or anything like it over the whole world, especially when that world prepares itself for the contest in a way not long since undreamed of. Our athletes' performances have been, as a whole, better than ever before, and to suggest that they have "gone soft" is absurd. Mr. E. A. Montague, who was with our team in Berlin and contributes his impressions of the races, points out that our men arrived in Germany so late that none of them were really fit to race in the earlier heats. Further it may be said that, judged by others, we did not take pains enough, and this may be true. If, for instance, the members of our Leander eight had been chosen a year ago, had practised together continuously since, had eschewed, possibly, the University boat race and certainly Henley, they would doubtless have been a better eight and had a better chance: but that does not answer the question whether amateur athletics should be conducted in such a manner. Even in international games it should be possible to retain a sense of proportion.

IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES

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Not the surprised joy, but the secure delight;
Not "I never knew that earth could be like this,"
But "I have found it so, and shall find it so again,
And know that it endures." In this is comfort
That no deprivation can take from us,
That what we have possessed, a part of our being, is waiting,
In spite of all prevention and interference
Until we are free to repossess it. So many things change;
Corrugated iron, and petrol and paper bags
Destroy much beauty that we come to rediscover;
But not on the mountains. These stand above man's
spoiling;
He distributes his litter over easier ground.
And in ourselves we may fill our valleys with rubbish,
The debris of our everyday concern with trifles;
But above them, whether we look at them or not,
Or cloud obscured, are mountains of our being.
These are secure. These we shall see again.

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THE END OF THE OLYMPIAD

THE Olympic Games came to an end on the first day of this week, and can be said with every justification to have been successful. There will be a general expression of pleasure and relief that, at a time when national feeling runs so high, everything passed off in an eminently friendly manner. There was one small disagreement over the football match between Austria and Peru, but that appears to have been amicably settled; and, in a general way, the statement that these international contests make for hostility rather than friendliness has been notably disproved. The German people—who were, on this occasion, the hosts of all the nations—are to be congratulated not only on their personal success, but on their wonderfully skilful and thorough organisation of the Games as a whole.

One criticism of the Games as an institution may be made, and that the more confidently because observers from other countries than our own have made it. Are not they becoming a little top-heavy and overloaded with superfluous competitions? There can be no question that that which arouses great and genuine interest throughout the world is the series of athletic events, and more particularly the foot-races. That 90,000 people should come to the White City last Saturday to see Jesse Owens and Lovelock and the other American and British heroes of Berlin shows how the public imagination has been fired. It cannot be said that all of the other competitions produced any such sentiments. Some appeared—to us, at any rate—to cumber the ground. It may even be hinted, however unchivalrous it may appear, that the women's events are, to a large extent, a mistake. The women athletes may be, in their way, as remarkable as the men: but the inevitable disparity between their achievements and those of the "world-beating" men makes them appear to lag superfluous on the stage. It is not for a moment suggested that the Olympiad should be confined to pure athletics, but a reasonable lopping and pruning process might well be considered.

It is unnecessary to emphasise yet again the marvellously high standard of achievement attained. The human body, more thoroughly and more scientifically trained than ever, is capable of feats deemed wholly incredible in the days when M. J. Brooks first cleared six feet. Neither is there

any great cause for lamentation over our own comparatively scant share of laurel crowns. We were first in the athletic field, and so gained a valuable start; but we cannot hope to retain a general supremacy or anything like it over the whole world, especially when that world prepares itself for the contest in a way not long since undreamed of. Our athletes' performances have been, as a whole, better than ever before, and to suggest that they have "gone soft" is absurd. Mr. E. A. Montague, who was with our team in Berlin and contributes his impressions of the races, points out that our men arrived in Germany so late that none of them were really fit to race in the earlier heats. Further it may be said that, judged by others, we did not take pains enough, and this may be true. If, for instance, the members of our Leander eight had been chosen a year ago, had practised together continuously since, had eschewed, possibly, the University boat race and certainly Henley, they would doubtless have been a better eight and had a better chance: but that does not answer the question whether amateur athletics should be conducted in such a manner. Even in international games it should be possible to retain a sense of proportion.

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES: A RETROSPECT

By E. A. MONTAGUE

THE results in the athletic section of the 1936 Olympic Games have shown an enormous increase in general athletic efficiency throughout the world since the last Games in 1932. Not merely were new Olympic records made in seventeen of the twenty-three men's events, but, what was much more striking, in one event after another several men beat or equalled the old record. Incidentally, five world's records were beaten and another was equalled.

One of the most striking features of the Games was the success of negroes. They won the 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres and the high and long jumps, were second in three events, third in three, and fourth in one—a record which they have never approached before. The most prominent of them, of course, was Jesse Owens (United States), who was the greatest and one of the most popular figures in the Games. He won the 100 and 200 metres and long jump, making new Olympic records in all three, and assisted his country to break the world's record for the 400 metres relay. He is certainly the greatest sprinter that the world has ever seen, and an incomparably smooth and beautiful mover who can develop his full speed without the slightest sign of strain.

For Germany, apart from the fact that she acted as host, these Games were an historic occasion, for she won her first Olympic victories in men's events and completely routed the United States in two events—throwing the hammer and putting the weight—which have always been American preserves. Germany achieved little on the track, much to her disappointment; but she showed what can be done by organised enthusiasm when it is applied to the throwing events, in which technique plays the most important part. It is difficult to say how much Germany owed to the fact that her athletes were competing at home before some 90,000 wildly enthusiastic fellow-countrymen, and often in the presence of Herr Hitler. It was curious to notice how often, as soon as Herr Hitler had entered the stadium for his daily visit, the German athlete competing at the moment made some supreme effort surpassing anything that he had ever done before. The weight and hammer victories in particular were obviously won not so much by Woellke and Hein as by the *Führer*!



J. E. LOVELOCK. Winning the 1,500 metres in the world's record time of 3 mins. 47 secs. Cunningham (U.S.A.) second; Beccali (Italy) third

Two other nations improved considerably on what they had done in 1932. Finland made an even cleaner sweep than usual of the 5,000 and 10,000 metres and the steeplechase, and in Hockert and Salminen she had two young runners worthy to follow even in Nurmi's footsteps. Japan established herself firmly at last as a great athletic nation. No official team score is kept at the Olympic Games, but on an unofficial reckoning she finished fourth after the United States, Finland and Germany, and in front of Great Britain and Canada, who were fifth and sixth. In 1932 these last two had beaten her; Great Britain, in fact, had also beaten Germany and finished third. The Japanese are gaining their chief reputation as jumpers. They are the only pole-vaulters in the world who can meet the Americans on equal terms, and they won the hop, step and jump for the third successive time. But they also produced this time three fine long-distance runners—Son, winner of the Marathon; Nan, third in the same race; and Murakoso, who gave the Finns two really hard races in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres. In 1940, when the Games are to be held in Tokyo, Japan will probably

finish second to the United States. Though America's tale of victories was as impressive as ever (of the twenty-three events she won twelve, Finland three, Germany three, Great Britain two, Japan two, and New Zealand one), she did not score so many minor points as she had done in 1932, and the Europeans and Japanese are slowly overhauling her. In 1932 she had forty-three men placed among the first six in their events, in 1936 only thirty-eight, and of these eleven were negroes as against five in 1932.

The British team dropped from third to fifth place, and certain newspapers became very despondent about it, particularly during the first three days of the Games, in which we scored nothing except J. A. Burns's fifth place in the 10,000 metres. Among not very expert observers, who only knew that this was supposed to be the strongest British team ever sent out, there was a tendency to think (and say) that the team had failed. What they forgot was that the general standard in these Games was unprecedentedly high. It is quite true that this was the strongest of all British teams; it is also true that, with a few exceptions, it did itself justice.



JESSE OWENS, THE AMERICAN NEGRO, WINNING THE 100 METRES IN 10.3 SECONDS

Though beaten by the U.S.A., Finland, Germany and Japan, we did better than, for instance, Italy, Sweden, Hungary, Poland, and Holland, any one of whom would be regarded as having a good chance of beating us in an ordinary international match.

OUR TEAM LATE

There can be little doubt that a mistake was made when the British athletes were brought to Berlin only three days before the first race. Of the fifty-three national teams they arrived last but one. They reached the Olympic Village on a Thursday evening, all of them tired out by twenty-two hours of continuous travel. They had one day in which to train, still tired, before they went through the long and fatiguing ceremonial parade on the Saturday.

And then on the Sunday they had to start racing against men who were acclimatised, fresh and confident. Even so, our sprinters and half-milers were able to survive their first rounds on Sunday; but on Monday all of them except B. F. McCabe, an unusually powerful man, went out, and so did all our high-jumpers, steeplechasers, 400 metres hurdlers and women sprinters. J. V. Powell, who had been half expected to win the 800 metres, was so tired before he started that he failed even to reach the final; and Miss Hiscock, whose superb running in the relay at the end of the week proved that she is among the five best sprinters in the world, was beaten in her semi-final of the 100 metres. Moreover, cramped and tired muscles could not respond to the tremendous calls made upon them, and S. R. West, A. W. Sweeney, C. B. Holmes, and A. Pennington all suffered muscular injuries in the first three days.

On the Tuesday evening P. D. Ward gave us the first sign of recovery by running shrewdly and well in his heat of the 5,000 metres; and on Wednesday, in spite of S. C. Wooderson's disaster, it was obvious that all was well again. H. H. Whitlock won a grand victory in the 50,000 metres walk, in spite of the fact that at one of the control stations he was given some food which produced an attack of vomiting later in the race. Our 110 metres hurdlers were in great form, and F. R. Webster surpassed all expectations by sharing with ten others the sixth place in the pole vault at 13ft. 1½ins., which was 4½ins. more than he or any other Englishman had ever done before.

For the rest of the week our team did splendidly. J. F. Cornes ran the fastest 1,500 metres of his life in Lovelock's race; D. O. Finlay and J. St. L. Thornton both rose to the occasion with second and fifth places in the hurdles final; A. G. K. Brown and W. Roberts were second and fourth in a tremendous 400 metres final; G. L. Rampling, always at his best in a relay, made up for some sluggish running in the 400 metres by a marvellous quarter which won us the 1,600 metres relay; and E. Harper ran the greatest race of his long and honourable career in the Marathon, finishing second after running the last ten miles with a blistered and bandaged foot. Of the women, Miss Odam tied for first place in the high jump at 5ft. 3ins. and was only beaten on the jump-off; and the British team finished second in the 400 metres women's relay. Incidentally, two British runners set up an odd little record, for A. G. K. Brown and his sister, Miss Audrey Brown, won Olympic medals on the same day and track, Brown as one of the winning 1,600 metres relay team and his sister as one of the 400 metres team which ran second.



THE FINISH OF THE 400 METRES

Williams (U.S.A.) beating Brown (Great Britain). Time 46.5 secs.

A word must be said about Wooderson's failure. Some eighteen months ago he injured a ligament above his ankle by miskicking a football and stubbing his toe. The injury had seemed to have passed off, though it sometimes irked him after a race; but just before our championships he revived it by twisting his ankle on an uneven grass track. It was painful from then on, and in his heat of the 1,500 metres he found that it prevented him from getting any drive from the foot when he sprinted. The result was that when, 80yds. from home, he had to catch two men in order to qualify for the final, a task which ordinarily would have been child's play for him, he could not do it.

Apart from the successes of Owens, the Berlin Games were

made for ever memorable by the performance of J. E. Lovelock (New Zealand) in the 1,500 metres, in which he made a new world's record equivalent to 4mins. 6½secs. for the mile. Lovelock settled once and for all the question of who is the greatest miler of all time, and incidentally he gave New Zealand the first Olympic championship in her history.

Nobody who saw it will ever forget the 1,500 metres final. What made it unique was the fact that it contained six men who had run in the Olympic final of 1932. Their names and their 1932 positions were: L. Beccali (Italy, first), J. F. Cornes (Great Britain, second), P. Edwards (Canada, third), G. Cunningham (United States, fourth), E. Ny (Sweden, fifth), and Lovelock (seventh). In Berlin there was a re-shuffle of positions (Lovelock to first, Cunningham to second, Beccali to third, Edwards to fifth, Cornes to sixth, and Ny to eleventh), but all of them except Ny ran faster than they had done in 1932. In other words, we had six runners of profound shrewdness and experience, of whom five were also at the very peak of their physical excellence.

The result was a race of incomparable subtlety and skill. Six masters of their craft were fencing for position as delicately as chess players, with never a touch or a mistake. Compared with this, the ugly thrusting crudities of the young men in the 800 metres final looked like the jostling of frightened cows in a lane. The 1,500 metres was an orchestral piece exquisitely played by six great artists, while connoisseurs in the stand sat rapt in half-incredulous delight. And Lovelock was the master of them all; it was he who most delicately modulated the pace, glided into position or out of danger, and finally slipped into the lead where he wanted it, 300yds. from home.

And then the fencing was abandoned, and for the rest of the race we saw sheer stark running, speed and courage and endurance matched in a battle to the death. Lovelock dictated it, as he had dictated the whole race. His hour was upon him; the strange ecstatic power which throughout his career has come when he most needed it was tingling through him. He shot away from the field, and with that one blow he won the race in less time

than it takes to say it. Away he went, faster and faster, and away went the others after him, Cunningham steady and unyielding even in the moment of disaster, little Beccali's tough courage driving his flagging limbs along, Ny beaten and falling back, Edwards flogging his enormous stride into a last desperate gallop, Cornes plugging doggedly on with his old humorous fortitude. All but one of them ran the greatest races of their lives—Cunningham beat the old world's record—but they could not catch



IN THE 1,600 METRES RELAY RACE WON BY BRITAIN
W. Roberts handing over the baton to A. G. K. Brown

Lovelock. First by brains, then by speed, he had shown himself the master of them all. In the last 50yds. A. San Romani, the nineteen year old American genius, came with a rush and finished fourth. In four years' time, unless Wooderson can prevent him,

he will win the Olympic 1,500 metres. But he will never have the honour of running in a greater race than the one that he ran in Berlin on August 6th, 1936, when the Old Guard showed him what running can be.

A CASUAL COMMENTARY

THE ENGLISH FAMILY ROBINSON

USE, teach me to sing of Robinsons! A whole eleven of them, who, on the first of August, and again on the third, defeated the might of Flax Bourton. This, though it may be little known outside Gloucester and Somerset, is one of the historic matches of cricket. It was first played eight and fifty years ago and it has been played ever since, except during the War and a year or two afterwards. And, "as if this wasn't stunning enough," listen to this also. In that first match the Robinsons wanted sixteen runs to win when their last man came in. He was then twelve years old, and he and his father or his brother or his uncle hit off the runs. He fulfilled this early promise, since later in life he played for Somerset, as distinguished from some others of the family who have played for Gloucestershire. Twelve and fifty-eight make seventy, and yet he played again in this year's match. Alas! that I could not see him have an innings, because his juniors knocked off the runs before he was needed.

It is to be observed that these Robinsons really are Robinsons. It is no manner of use to have a mother who was once a Miss Robinson: you cannot creep into the fold by marrying a Miss Robinson, and, indeed, one who has done so is the most formidable batsman of Flax Bourton. For that matter, it will not even do to be a Miss Robinson, although there have been one or two Amazons who, but for the accident of sex, ought certainly to have played. Nobody but a male Robinson can get into this great eleven, which has its own colours of blue and white and brown. In this regard the oldest member of the team enjoyed the other day a rare triumph. Somebody, looking at his tie, remarked: "I see you belong to the So-and-so" (mentioning a well known cricket club). The oldest member turned on him with a Johnsonian air. "Sir," he said, "these are our family colours, which existed long before the So-and-so was born or thought of." He is, of course, public hero No. 1; but there is another member of the side not unheroic. He lives far away in Scotland, and yet comes south every year for the match. I did not see him bat, but in a previous year, when he was comparatively unsuccessful, his candid relations reckoned that he had travelled nearly a thousand miles to make one run and miss a catch.

Nowadays the great annual match is that against Flax Bourton, but this is not the only match that the Robinsons have ever played. Once they met an eleven of Graces, gleaming in all the purple and gold of E. M. and W. G. The Graces won, but there is a slight bitterness over their victory to this day. Old Dr. Henry Grace was not very agile in the field. So it seemed a happy chance when a telegram was brought out to him in the field and he had to leave hastily to see a patient. A substitute was called for; by a still happier chance there was available the illustrious Board, who played for Gloucestershire, and he saved many potential Robinsonian fours when fielding on the boundary. "O calf, calf! O Baal, Baal!" as Mr. Pecksniff would have remarked. The duplicity of the human race is painful to contemplate. There was no patient and the telegram was a fictitious one. I do not know whether or not this device originated in the fertile and humorous mind of W. G. himself, but I am very sure that no one derived more enjoyment from it.

I did not see the Saturday's match which ended in the first family victory for five years. They made some 140. With the last Flax Bourton pair in, twelve runs were wanted to win; there was time for one more over, and a family googly sent the last wicket down. Monday's match was fully as dramatic, and ended in a far more magnificent triumph. When I arrived, Flax Bourton had made 135 or so for seven wickets, the arch-enemy (married to a Robinson) who is apt to make a hundred having been providentially caught at the wicket for two. The last three wickets made no more than a reasonable resistance, and the side was out for 158. It was then, in the interval between the innings, that the full splendour and enchantment of the scene burst upon one, for there can be few better teas than that provided by kind ladies of the clan, as there are few more engaging cricket grounds than that of Flax Bourton. It is a fine big ground, and, though it is hard on a high road, a lofty hedge obliterates the cars that go humming by. Beyond the road is the loveliest and most peaceful view of wooded hillside, while the pavilion end is fringed with tall wych elms. The ground has a slight slope, so that the fast bowler from the top end is apt to get up awkwardly, and the man in the deep at the lower

end has, as I was told, to make some allowance when he runs for a catch, or the ball will sail elusively over his head. It is, however, a ground such as very few villages can boast, and Flax Bourton plays good and serious cricket worthy of it.

In this pleasant green setting the Robinsons now coruscated in their various blazers, as Foresters or Butterflies or Zingari, and one realised how truly eminent they were. At the same time, infant Robinsons, to whom the torch will be in time handed on, rushed out on the ground and threw and caught catches with the greatest precision, in particular one left-handed young lady who will surely have to be admitted to the team some day. As to the onlooking members of the family in cars—there was a shining rank of cars round three sides of the ground—I despair of even attempting to estimate their number.

The captain of Flax Bourton, who, being a Robinson, had temporarily turned his coat, opened the family innings with a young cousin of sixteen from Marlborough, who had kept wicket admirably and now proceeded to bat equally well. The family played itself steadily in, and the runs began to come—ten up, twenty up, thirty up. "In vain did the eager Luffey and the enthusiastic Struggles do all that skill and experience could suggest"—in short, the two Robinsons were still not out with over fifty on the board, when the tea interval was announced. The Robinsons, like the Graces, want, very properly, to win, and one comparatively venerable Mr. Robinson declaimed against this interruption. "Let them suggest it, and not us," he said. "It will get our eye out." His forebodings were not justified. The two batsmen, after a protracted and excellent tea, dug themselves in again, and a hundred for no wicket (only once accomplished before) went up amid general cheering. On they went, on and on, taking no undue risks, though there was a chance missed by the policeman's son with the sun in his eyes; but meanwhile the clock was going on too, and it was a question whether the runs could be got before seven. The sixteen-year-old Robinson had the straightest of bats and the most impregnable defence, but he could not get the ball away over-much. In fact it seemed that the boy might stand upon the burning deck too long. It was, perhaps, as well—however cruel it may be to say so—that he was bowled for a most gallant 46. Eighteen to win, and about eighteen minutes left, and in came a Robinson who used to bowl for Harrow. He tried to do his duty, lashed out, and was caught in the long field for a duck. Then came the most illustrious of all, Mr. Foster Robinson, once a light of the Gloucestershire eleven, no longer in the first flush of youth, but still formidable. The clock ticked on, the village bowlers remained nobly cool, they sent down nothing to hit. There came no boundaries, but some useful twos. The excitement was intense; I could not have suffered more had Cambridge been batting. As for the tortures of divided feeling endured by the lady who had once been a Robinson, they are past all description. With five minutes left there was a loud shout. Was the match won? No, that was the century of the glorious Robinson who had gone in first. The next ball settled it; a single, misfielded, became a three. Praise to the lord of battles, the family had won and the two batsmen returned to the pavilion wreathed in smiles of victory, while even the ranks of Flax Bourton could not forbear to cheer. I never have seen and I never shall see a better or a jollier cricket match.

So brave a family team as this, which has gone on so long with recurrent reinforcements, seems to me to afford interesting material for the eugenists. They draw up their pedigrees of the Bachs in music and, if a family black sheep may say so, the Darwins in science. Let them turn their attention to the families of ball-game players. Are not yet the Graces, the Walkers, the Lytteltons, the Lubbocks, the Christophersons and the Fosters good enough for them? Let them not forget the Robinsons! Some of these families might, I admit, prove disappointing. The genius of the Graces flared high to heaven for one generation and then was gone. "The meteor drops and in a flash expires." None of the Walkers of Southgate, I think, married, or, at any rate, left any descendants to carry on a great tradition. But a family that can play a match for fifty-eight years and produce an eleven ranging between seventy and fourteen is one that the noblest eugenist of them all cannot disdain. And so farewell, O ye Robinsons, and "deem it not all a too presumptuous folly," this humble garland which I lay at your feet.

B. D.

HILLSIDE FIGURES



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THE GIANT AT CERNE ABBAS

OUR hillside figures, whether they are considered as antiquities, or works of art, or works of supererogation, have a refreshing fascination which is quite peculiar to themselves. As antiquities, they never become ruinous, in the ordinary sense. With a little occasional attention they are practically everlasting and incorruptible. Failing that attention, they simply fade pleasantly away without any of the sordid stages of disintegration. As to artistry, there is no picture or piece of sculpture that can compare with them for effectiveness, because they do not react on the eye alone and of their own merit, but coerce one half of Nature into framing them and giving them power over the mind. On the chalk downs their dumb simplicity acts as a foil for all that is going on in landscape and skyscape. The rolling cloud shadows, the sparkle of sunbursts, even the local accents of lark-song, bee-drone, and the smell of thyme and bedstraw touch them, and are touched by them, with a mysterious interchange such as links church effigies and organ music.

The number of hillside figures is about twenty-five. With the exception of those on Mormond Hill, Aberdeenshire, and near Northwaite and Kilburn, Yorkshire, also the (late) red horse at Tysoe, Warwickshire, and the painted horse at Marsden, Durham, they are all in the chalklands, between the Vale of Aylesbury and the south coast. The list comprises two men, a dragon, a stag, three crosses, a galaxy of regimental badges—the rest are all horses, and only one of them carries a rider. There are several accidentals, such as the fish at Prestatyn, caused by a spoil-dump from a lead-mine; the stag at Aberystwyth, caused by mountain scree; and the granite horse on Dartmoor. But these appealed more to

our ancestors than the exact-minded generation to which we belong.

Five of the number are very ancient and have succeeded in baffling our most eminent archaeologists as to the date (or even millennium) to which they ought to be assigned. There is no other class of ancient monument which can boast such distinction. And nowadays, when a mystery is as rare as a monster, it should be pondered sadly (in the Shakespearean sense) as to whether it might not be better for our souls that these five should be left deliberately obscure. When nothing more remains for our curiosity to discover, the royal roads to romance will be closed.

The Cerne Giant is placed by Sir Flinders Petrie at the beginning of the British Bronze Age, say 2000 B.C. Other authorities hold him to be of Roman origin, a representation of Hercules. On the hilltop above his head are certain earthworks said to be associated with him, and at his feet is a well that is known to have been held sacred in pre-Christian times. The Long Man of Wilmington is an even harder guess. Sir Flinders Petrie suggests Varuna opening the gates of Heaven—the delineation of an Oriental memory by an early immigrant. The White Horse of Uffington in Berkshire is variously named as a war memorial to King Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ethandune and as a work of the Ancient British about the time of the renowned King Cymbeline. Most baffling of all, perhaps, are the two crosses on the bold escarpment of the Chiltern Hills which fronts the Vale of Aylesbury. These lie in the two neighbour parishes of Princes Risborough and Bledlow. They both stand above that ancient road, the Icknield Way, and are visible for a long distance



Aerofilms

"THE LONG MAN OF WILMINGTON LOOKS NAKED TOWARD THE SHIRES"

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THE WHITE HORSE, NEAR CHERHILL, WILTSHIRE



THE WHITE HORSE ON BRATTON HILL, NEAR WESTBURY, WILTSHIRE



Aerofilms

THE WHITE HORSE ON THE HAMBLEDON HILLS, NEAR BYLAND ABBEY, YORKSHIRE

over the lush water-meadows of the Thame as it winds towards the west. At first you would think that they had stood as marks to raise the spirits of pilgrims, or as boundaries of some monastic lands. But antiquaries take the view that they are pre-Christian, and Sir Flinders Petrie compares their basic unit of measurement with those of the Long Man and the great circle of Stonehenge. Yet they both look quite fresh and "devotional."

The designers of the eighteenth and nineteenth century horses are mostly known by name and avocation. Their ranks include a journeyman painter (Alton Barnes), a journeyman mason (Roulston Hill, Yorks), a parish clerk (Broad Hinton), a soldier (Osmington), a farmer (Broadtown), and a doctor (Cherhill). No professional artist seems to have committed himself to this medium. And that, perhaps, is as well, for the effectiveness of these figures is like that of the signboard technique and depends for its power and charm on a certain naïve crudeness. Your trained artist is often fain to imitate it, but rarely succeeds.



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THE BERKSHIRE WHITE HORSE

The Cherhill horse is the best modelled and the most sprightly. This is the doctor's work. It was made in 1780, when Stubbs, the horse-painter, was at the height of his fame, and, as it has a distinctly Stubbsian look, it is hard to avoid the thought that the doctor's design was derived from this source. At any rate, the setting-out was done with more than usual care, the figure being first plotted with small white flags and then corrected from a distance by Dr. Allsop, who used a megaphone for the purpose, and had his beflagged outline set to a nicety before a single sod was cut. It is worth recording that the local farmer had an additional brain-wave. He filled the four-foot centre of the horse's eye with bottles to make it glint realistically. But this part of the figure has not been maintained.

The Westbury horse was the work of a land steward who, in 1778, wished to improve on an older figure in order to bring it up to date. A sketch of the older horse survives, having been made by Gough, the editor of Camden, and it looks as primitive and pleasantly conventional as the Uffington example.

The horse on the Hambledon Hills, which passengers on the Flying Scotsman gaze out on daily between the stations of Thirsk and Northallerton, is a very wooden-looking animal, with yet a charm in its stiffness that belongs (as I say) to the inn-signboard. Its colouring is light

buff, for its ground is not chalk but oolitic limestone.

In execution the figures fall into two classes—those made in outline, and those made in full clearance. The two men of Wilmington and Cerne, the Stag on Mormond Hill, and the regimental badges on Fovant Down near Salisbury belong to the former class; while the Uffington horse is a happy compromise between the two. Perhaps a third class should be admitted, when the background is made of imported material and is not the native rock immediately below the turf. If so, the white horse and stag on Mormond Hill, Aberdeenshire, would find themselves almost alone in that class, for their background is made of white quartz collected in the neighbourhood. But the chalk horses do not rely for their whiteness on the plain chalk exposure immediately below the turf. They are filled with a quantity of fresher and cleaner stone got from a greater depth and broken into cobbles.

The life of the figures depends on their weeding and re-chalking, called *scouring*. This always seems to have been left to chance, even in the case of the horse at Uffington, which had the additional incentive of a fair—the Cerne Giant had a Maypole ceremony. In these two cases the work seems to have been done voluntarily. But for the furbishing of more recent figures, local subscriptions are usually raised. That noble horse at Osmington, mounted by its royal rider George III, has, I believe, had several free scourings by fatigue parties from the local Borstal institution and military units doing punishment drill. But the Long Man of Wilmington, who was resuscitated in 1874 as he was on the point of finally fading away into the green, was "fixed" by having his outline paved with pale-coloured bricks and cement.

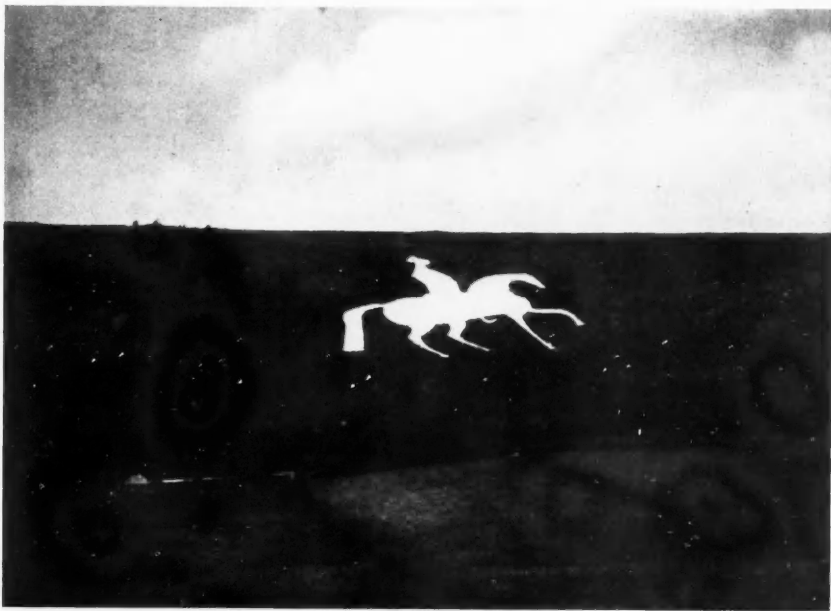
Less fortunate has been the giant that was cut on the downland turf east of Cambridge and whose memory is preserved in the name of the Gogmagog Hills. A little more than two hundred years ago it was still visible, and old William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, remembered seeing it as a boy.

When I was a boy, about 1724, I remember my Father or Mother, as it happened I went with one or other of them to Cambridge, the road from Baberham there lying through the Camp . . . always used to stop and show me and my Brother and Sisters the figure of the giant carved on the Turf; concerning whom there were then many traditions, now worn away.

The giant was cut either in or near Wandlebury Camp, once the scene of annual festivities, which were banned to Cambridge undergraduates by an Elizabethan edict. Gogmagog appears to have been of the same breed as the giant of Cerne.

The lion of Whipsnade (1930) is our most recent figure. There is one war memorial (1920), a cross graven on the North Downs, visible from the Maidstone-Chilham road. Another—of greater interest, though not consciously made as a War memorial—is already so far gone as to be almost invisible. I refer to the regimental badges carved on Fovant Down by the soldiers encamped near by during the War. It will be a sad pity, not to say a disgrace, if they are allowed to fade away altogether. They were, perhaps, the best executed, if not the most effective, figures which we had. While the two prehistoric men have been handed over to the National Trust for preservation, these badges—which were called forth by an immense crisis in our own age and ought to have a vital historical significance for generations to come—are completely neglected. Yet how splendid a symbol, fraught with innate poetry, was that rising sun of Australia which was made to shine from the English turf!—and Gallipoli had not been so much as named when it was cut.

EDMUND VALE.



GEORGE III ON OSMINGTON HILL, NEAR WEYMOUTH



THE DEER ON MORMOND HILL, ABERDEENSHIRE



WHITELEAF CROSS, PRINCES RISBOROUGH

THE CUCKOO CONTROVERSY

IF I were asked what photography has done for us in the elucidation of the cuckoo controversy, I should be compelled to say that, so far as the actual deposition is concerned, it has proved absolutely nothing; and I very much doubt whether it is possible for any camera to record exactly what we wish to see—i.e., the egg leaving the cuckoo; and it is difficult to understand why bird photographers invariably romance instead of being satisfied with the evidence actually recorded by the camera.

Mr. Oliver G. Pike informs us (COUNTRY LIFE, July 4th, 1936, page 24) that when Mr. Edgar Chance first put forward the theory of normal oviposition—i.e., the laying by the cuckoo of her eggs directly into the nests of the fosterers in the normal way—"the news came as a bombshell to the scientific world." I conclude that Mr. Pike refers to the film which was shown by Mr. Edgar Chance at the Zoological Society's Library on November 9th, 1921, before the members of the British Ornithologists' Union and Club, and I am astonished now to read that the champions of the theory of the normal oviposition admit that it "did not prove conclusively that the cuckoo laid into the nest because when she went on to the several (meadow pipit's) nests her actions were hidden by foliage." I observe that another film was made later, but I still contend that this film proved nothing.

I was present at the showing of this film, which, as I said at the time, was a remarkable achievement. I also challenged Mr. Chance's claim that the cuckoo *laid* her egg into the nest! As I was speaking to an audience of ornithologists, I naturally concluded that they were aware of the *then* theory of regurgitation.

I have always resolutely refused to accept the theory of normal oviposition. There is not a particle of evidence worthy of a moment's consideration to support it. No one has ever seen or photographed a cuckoo laying her egg directly into a nest, and Mr. Pike's photographs (COUNTRY LIFE, July 4th, 1936, page 24) prove nothing. I am firmly convinced from the bird's posture, in the illustration at the bottom left-hand corner of page 24, that she is depositing her egg by regurgitation immediately before she took up the fosterer's egg. Regurgitation is accomplished in one simultaneous action; the neck is stretched in a remarkable way to at least four to five inches; the egg appears at the back of the throat and slides to the end of the bill; the head is then placed in the nest, and the egg is regurgitated. There is then a slight withdrawal (not out of the nest), she takes up the fosterer's egg and flies away. The whole process, from the time she arrives at and clings to the nest to the time she takes off, occupies six to eight seconds only. As Sir J. Arthur Thomson very rightly says, "far too short for egg-laying" (*The ways of Birds*, page 97). Normal oviposition is a comparatively long, painful operation, and could not be accomplished in the time or on the spur of the moment circumstances demand.

Regurgitation is a perfectly simple and natural process. Cuckoos are inveterate stealers of eggs, which they invariably swallow whole. They also regurgitate undigested food in the form of pellets or castings. That the habit of regurgitation during the course of evolution has been evolved from these various habits surely cannot be denied. Many birds feed their young by regurgitation. The theory is not mine! I have only proved that it is no longer a theory, but a firmly established and economically sound habit—economically sound for the simple reason that any possibility of damage to the eggs of either cuckoo or fosterer is entirely eliminated.

It is now claimed by Mr. Pike and others who have not personally witnessed depositions that the cuckoo's egg is not laid into the nest, but is "*shot from the ovipositor into the nest*" (italics mine). To those who have seen a deposition into a reed warbler's nest while the bird is clinging on in woodpecker-like attitude with her head in the nest, the whole suggestion is so palpably ludicrous as to be hardly worthy of a moment's consideration. Experiments with an unblown cuckoo's egg and those of the reed warbler while in the nest, recently made by Dr. Norman Joy and myself, conclusively proved that the cuckoo's egg shot or dropped



Cuckoo depositing her egg by regurgitation into a reed warbler's nest. As seen by the author on June 20th, 1927, and drawn by Professor Rowan from material supplied by the author.

into the nest in nine cases out of every ten would result in damage to those of the fosterer. I can modestly claim, next to Mr. Scholey, to have seen and examined more cuckoo clutches—i.e., the cuckoo's egg together with the fosterer's eggs—in *situ* than any other observer, yet I have never once found a single egg of the fosterer's in any way damaged. I have found cuckoos' eggs damaged, but never those of the fosterer. I have seen the nests of the wood wren, chiffchaff and wren *in situ* containing cuckoos' eggs, and in every case there was not the slightest damage done by the cuckoo! To claim that these domed nests, to which Mr. Pike refers, were damaged by the cuckoo is purely hypothetical.

Mr. Pike endeavours to make a great point of the fact that when the cuckoo arrived at the nest she had no egg in her beak. Of course she had not! It was resting in the oesophagus or gullet, ready for regurgitation the moment she placed her head in the nest. I send for your reproduction Mr. G. Scholey's photograph of the cuckoo, showing a distended throat where the egg is resting. Immediately after regurgitation the throat assumes a perfectly normal appearance. The presence of the egg undoubtedly causes her some inconvenience, and sometimes she is compelled to keep the mouth wide open. On the other hand, I have seen the beak kept closed just before the operation.

I have personally witnessed with Mr. Scholey a deposition by regurgitation into a pied wagtail's nest, and the remarkable fact is that on this occasion the cuckoo deposited a stale egg! Birds do not lay stale eggs or eggs partly incubated! Readers of COUNTRY LIFE should refer to Mr. Hubert Astley's conclusive and irrefutable evidence of regurgitation into a pied wagtail's nest, recorded, with drawing, in the issue of June 16th, 1923.

The significance of Mr. Pike's admission to which I have already referred cannot be overestimated. It is unfortunate that the confession did not come direct from Mr. Chance, as the scientific world is well aware that the theory of normal oviposition was originally based on this film and on the claims made at the time it was first shown, and that his book *The Cuckoo's Secret* was the result of those observations.

During the last twelve seasons I have devoted to intensive cuckoo watching many difficulties, disappointments and hardships have been encountered, the latter more than compensated for by the many thrills experienced. My greatest difficulty, however, has been in persuading some ornithologists to view the whole question from a practical as well as a scientific aspect. If Mr. Scholey and I, immediately before entering the hide, inspect a reed warbler's nest with three eggs without a cuckoo's, and, after entering the hide, I see the cuckoo arrive with no egg in her bill and cling on to the nest with shoulders just above the level of the top, and she neither goes on to nor over the nest and after eight seconds she takes off backwards and flies away, and we then make an immediate inspection of the nest and find it minus one warbler's, plus one cuckoo's—how can anyone suppose that the egg could have reached its destination except by regurgitation from the gullet *via* the bill?

PERCY F. BUNYARD.

[Mr. Oliver Pike clearly stated in his article that the later film from which our illustrations were taken was a more satisfactory one, and gave reasons for it being better. Without desiring to take sides with either of the groups who claim to have settled the cuckoo question, we give the other side as outlined by our correspondent in criticism of Mr. Pike's recent article. We show Mr. Scholey's excellent photograph of the cuckoo which Mr. Bunyard says illustrates his point in regard to regurgitation, as well as the previous drawing by Dr. William Rowan. If on one side it is impossible for the camera to record what the ornithologist desires to see, drawings made after an event which takes so few seconds are also likely to be unconvincing to the other. There we must leave the question until one side can convince the other that their observation is the correct one. We do not propose to publish further correspondence on this subject.—Ed.]



Cuckoo about to deposit her egg by regurgitation. Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent, May 30th, 1931. Note the distended throat, where the egg is resting in the gullet ready for extrusion.

A HUNTER OF THE NIGHT



E. J. Hosking

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FLASHLIGHT STUDIES OF THE BARN OWL TAKEN AFTER DARK—THE FIRST SHOWING THE OWL LEAVING HOME, AND THE SECOND THE BIRD RETURNING WITH A YOUNG RAT FOR ITS NESTLINGS



Begun by Speaker Conolly circa 1720, the decoration and furnishing were completed by Lady Louisa Conolly after 1760

WHEN Speaker Conolly died in 1729, many of the rooms were unfinished. The staircase is described in 1732 as not yet begun, and some of the rooms, including the long gallery, as not furnished. That seems to imply that the large square two-storeyed hall that, as in many English mansions of the period, occupies the centre of the front, had by then been finished as we saw it last week. The staircase occupies the space immediately to the right of the hall (Fig. 2), and was not finished till 1760. This date, together with the maker's name "A. King, Dublin," occurs on one of the brass supports of the handrail, shaped as slender columns, and in that similar to the staircase at Headfort. The rococo plasterwork of the walls, however, suggests an earlier date and the hand of the brothers Franchini, who decorated the saloon of near-by Carton in 1739. The work has the delicacy of the Italians and, including bust medallions and cupids in high relief, contains several *motifs* that reappear at Carton. The decoration of each wall centres in a large canvas, in one case a Snyders dog-scape, in the others Bacchic scenes in the style of Boucher.

The Speaker's widow, who was a Conyngham, lived at Castletown till her death in 1752 at the age of ninety. Mrs. Delany has left a vivid picture of the old lady, who

rose constantly at eight, and by eleven was seated in her drawing room and received visits till 3 o'clock at which hour she punctually dined and generally had two tables of eight or ten people each. . . . After dinner she sat down in her grey cloth great chair and took a nap, while the company chatted to one another, which lulled her to sleep. . . . She was clever at business, wrote all her own letters, and could read a newspaper by candlelight without spectacles. She was a plain and vulgar woman in her manner, but had very valuable qualities.

The Speaker, having no children, had left the bulk of his fortune to his nephew William Conolly, who in 1733 had married Lady Anne Wentworth, daughter of the Earl of Strafford. The couple were much in England, where William was a Member of Parliament, and came comparatively rarely to Castletown, though they owned Leixlip Castle. Lady Anne, on one of these visits, wrote to her father:

As to Castletown, it is so very unfinished without [*i.e.*, out of] doors, I don't think the place very pleasant, though the house is really



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1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE EAST COLONNADE

"Country Life"



Copyright

2.—THE STAIRCASE

"Country Life"

The brass balustrade is dated 1760, but the rococo plasterwork is possibly circa 1740 and by Franchini

a charming one to live in. The front is quite without ornaments of any sort, not even so much as pediments over the windows. . . . Altogether it looks very well; at least here it does where there are but few places anyway like a seat, and too they all have one fault and that is the want of trees, by which every place looks terrible raw and cold.

William followed his old aunt to the grave in 1754, within two years of at length succeeding to Castletown, whereupon the great house was deserted by Lady Anne, who took her young son and daughters to London. The son, Thomas Conolly, came of age in 1759, having in the previous year married Lady Louisa Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and sister to the lovely Duchess of Leinster, who was thus to be her neighbour at Carton. "Squire" Conolly renewed the political reputation of his ancestor the Speaker, sitting in both the English and Irish Parliaments, where, in the latter particularly, he became famous for his independence, honesty, and championship of the country gentry. He was also reputed the hardiest man of his time, declaring that his practice of taking walks by night

made him proof against all weathers. At Castletown, when he began to live there regularly after 1784, he literally kept open house, a large room in one of the wings having been set apart for such guests as arrived late on horseback or required a meal before making an early start.

From the first, Lady Louisa Conolly took to Castletown, and completed all that had been left unfinished at the Speaker's death and during the long widowhood that succeeded it. The staircase balustrade was put up two years after Lady Louisa's marriage, and by 1778 Lady Caroline Damer (afterwards Lady Portarlington) was delighted with the place. Unlike Lady Anne Conolly, with her standards of Wentworth magnificence fifty years before, she found the park, "though a flat, a very pretty place; there's very fine wood, a fine river, and views of mountains from every part of it" (the trees had grown up in the interval, and ladies had become picturesque-minded), "and I never saw any place kept so neat and clean."



3.—A DECORATIVE USE OF PRINTS, CIRCA 1780



4.—THE LIBRARY, WITH BOOKCASES AND FURNITURE IN MAHOGANY

The house is the largest I ever was in, and reckoned the finest in the kingdom. It has been done up entirely by Lady Louisa, and with very good taste; but what struck me most was the gallery. I dare say 150ft. long, furnished in the most delightful manner with fine glasses, books, musical instruments, billiard table—in short, everything that you can think of is in that room, and though so large it is so well filled that it is the warmest, most comfortable looking place I ever saw; and they tell me they live in it quite in the winter, for the servants can bring in dinners or suppers at one end, without anybody hearing it at the other.

The gallery, actually some 85ft. long, is indeed an impressive room with its eight windows on the first floor of the garden front, of which it occupies the centre. Its decoration and furnishing are largely Lady Louisa's. The ceiling, with pale blue surfaces, the rims picked out in red and gold, has the same somewhat clumsy traditional classic mouldings as that of the great hall, so will date from the Speaker's time, as do the twin doorways (Fig. 7)—duplicated to mask the fact that the one actually used is not central. The pale blue walls have oval and frieze panels

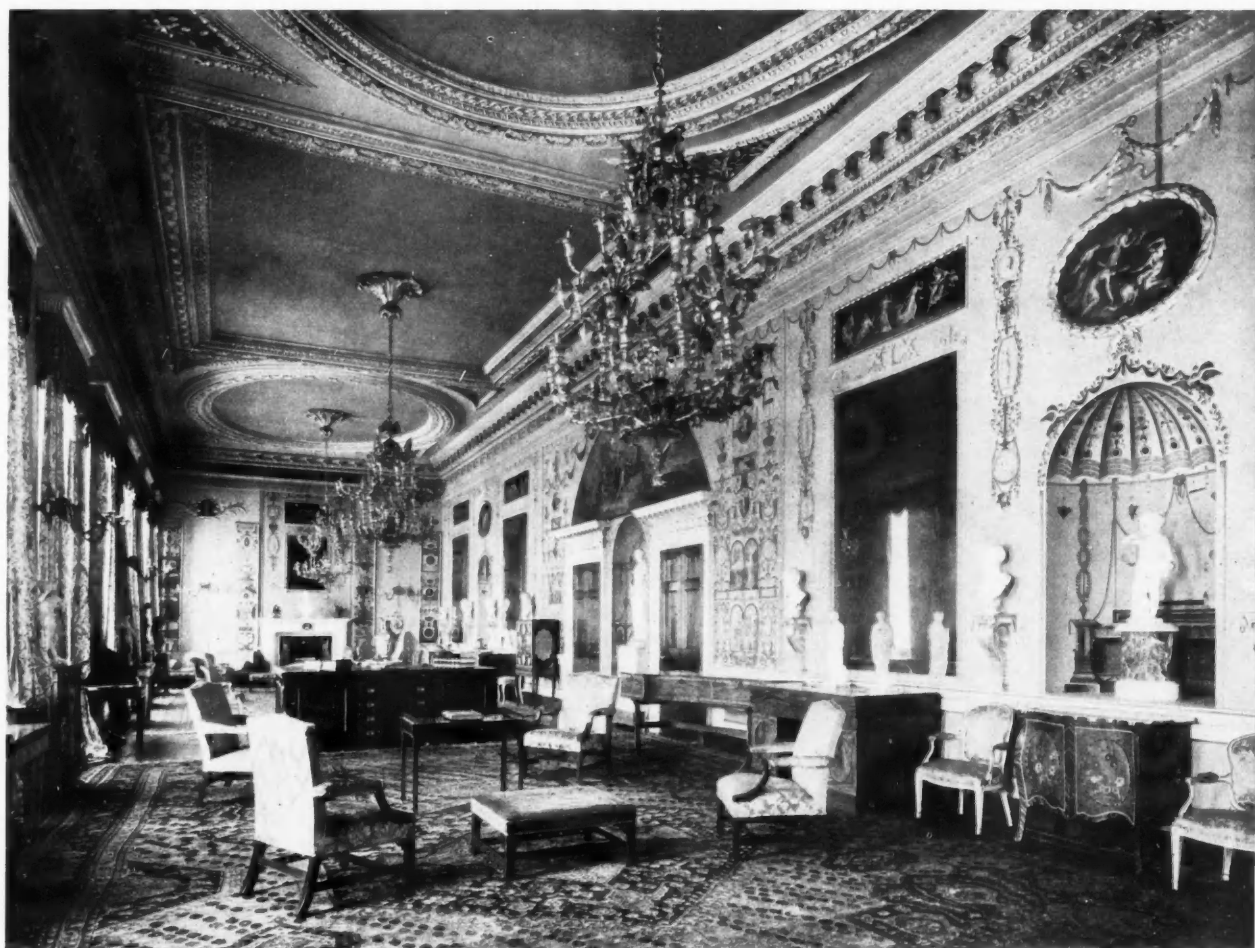


5.—LOOKING THROUGH THE NORTH ROOMS

by Cipriani, and were further decorated at the close of the eighteenth century by Thomas Riley with arabesques copied from Raphael's decorations of the Vatican—a bound set of prints of which is still in the massive mahogany portfolio-table in the middle of the gallery. Over the doors a lunette is formed by a copy of Guido's "Aurora." Riley was "a little delicate deformed man," a pupil of Reynolds, whom Thomas Conolly brought over from England to decorate the gallery. The furniture is of Chippendale and Adam type, notably a very fine pair of veneered commodes and a pair of mahogany writing-tables with folding tops seen in Fig. 6. One of Lady Louisa's musical instruments remains, an early Broadwood pianoforte dated 1790.

Returning to the ground floor, the dining-room (Fig. 9) is on the opposite side of the hall to the stairs, and was evidently one of the rooms finished by the Speaker, though the furnishing has been altered from time to time. A Kent period console table survives, that was once here or in the hall.

One of the oval mirrors between the windows is cracked, as is also the marble hearthstone—



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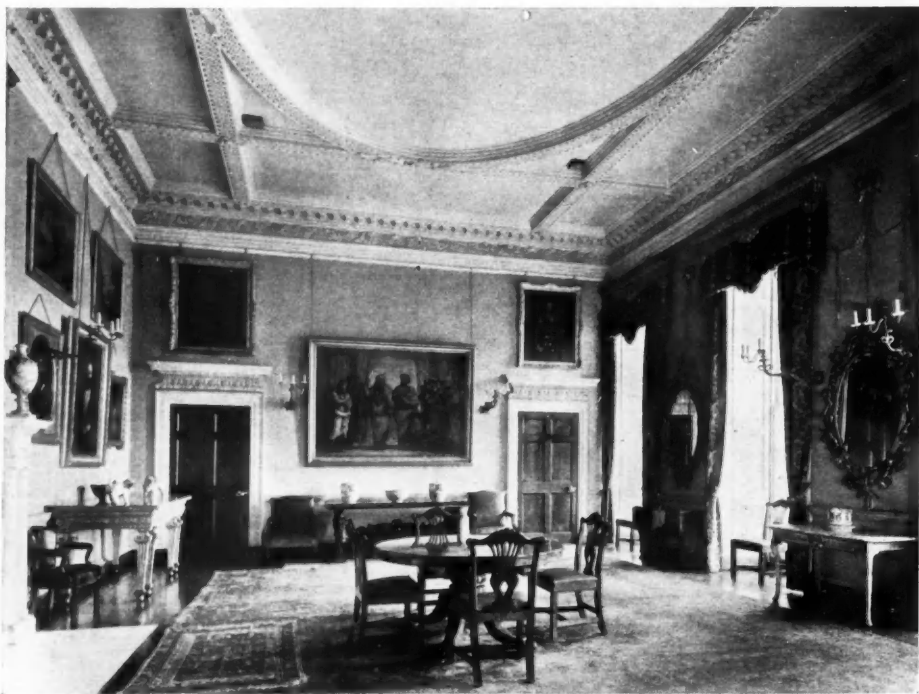
6.—THE GALLERY, AS DECORATED FOR LADY LOUISA CONOLLY, CIRCA 1790 "Country Life"



7.—THE GALLERY DOORS
The walls painted in arabesques by T. Riley



8.—A NICHE AND CHIPPENDALE COMMODE
IN THE GALLERY



9.—THE DINING-ROOM. Where Squire Conolly encountered "Old Nick"



10.—THE DINING-ROOM FIREPLACE. The picture by Pompeo Battoni, is of the Right Hon. John Staples, grandfather of Colonel Edward (Pakenham) Conolly

damage caused by very remarkable circumstances, according to the tradition of the house.

According to this story, Squire Conolly one day brought home to supper a stranger, who, after a stiff run with the Kildare Hounds, had alone been in at the death. He was a man of dark complexion, and it was not till after supper that the Squire noticed that, his boots being removed, he had a remarkably hairy foot—so hairy that his host sent for the parson and the priest. The parson, it seems, was too well bred for his admonishments of the stranger to be effective. The priest, however, recognised him for the fiend that he was, and adjured him by the Bible to be gone—finally throwing the Book at his head. It missed its mark and struck the mirror; but the fiend was so upset that he vanished through the hearthstone—which, as I have seen, is undoubtedly cracked.

The ground-floor plan of the house is the simple one adopted for many Irish houses—a long passage leading to either extremity from the central hall, with rooms opening off each side. Five rooms occupy the north front, providing a fine *enfilade* from the end (Fig. 5). At the east end is a square library (Fig. 4), remarkable for its unusually complete mahogany furnishing in a late Adam style. It is surrounded by bookshelves in two stages, in which a draw-out flap is provided in the top of the lower stage of each compartment. Chairs, side and centre tables—the latter intended as a double writing-table—are *en suite*.

Next is the present billiard room, which must have been converted to this use after Lady Louisa's time. She, no doubt, was responsible for the decoration of the walls (Fig. 3)—a particularly complete and successful example of the use of engravings, though it distresses the heart of a print-collector to see them so misused. A similar decoration survives at Woodhall Park, Herts, "design'd & finished by R. Parker 1782," and another existed at Mersham le Hatch, Kent. For the latter the bill (1767-68) from Thomas Chippendale himself has been preserved, showing not only that the famous firm undertook every form of decoration, but that the borders, festoons, etc., required in this style of scrap-work were specially and cheaply made. In Chippendale's bill for the Mersham room occur the following items, similar to those used at Castletown:

To 506 Printed Borders,			
	@ /2	4	4 4
91 Do. Corners	@ /3	1	15 9
39 Rings & 12 Masks		4	9 8
74 Knotts	@ /1½	0	6 4½
28 Baskets & 8 sheets			
of Chains	..	0	12 0

At Castletown the prints used include such well-known examples as "Charles I's Children," by Vertue after Van Dyck; "Garrick in *Venice Preserved*" and between Comedy and Tragedy; and many fine French and Flemish prints.

The Green Drawing-room, opposite the main entrance, has a plain trabeated ceiling and was formerly hung with green silk, now replaced with paper. Among the pictures are a beautiful Reynolds of Thomas Conolly in Kitcat size, another by him of Lord Holland, and a "green boy" attributed to Gainsborough. Beyond is a red drawing-room with a ceiling of octagon compartments and a number of Italian pictures. It contains two fine satinwood side-tables. Adjoining is the small dining-room, which retains its early panelling and a corner fireplace. It is the only panelled room in the house and was, no doubt, the one first completed and occupied by the Speaker. It contains two good Barrett landscapes.

Thomas Conolly died in 1803, under something of a cloud since 1798, when the Union, which he supported, caused a rift in the happy atmosphere at Castletown. Lady Louisa was in full sympathy with her sister the Duchess of Leinster and devoted to Lord Edward FitzGerald, whom she insisted on visiting when he was dying in Newgate Gaol. After her husband's death she lived on for twenty years at Castletown, devoting herself to the education and well-being of the poor.

This remarkable lady was her own architect in designing various buildings for this purpose. She died in 1821 in a tent which she had had erected on the lawn in front of the house.

Castletown devolved on a great-nephew, Edward Pakenham, a grandson of the first Earl of Longford, who adopted the name of Conolly. He was succeeded in 1848 by his son, the well known "Tom Conolly of Castletown," who revived the splendour of his eighteenth century predecessors. As a young man he became acquainted in London with Louis Napoleon, and frequently renewed the friendship when the latter became Emperor of the French. Indeed, the strain of living up to an Imperial level crippled his resources without endearing him to Napoleon III, and caused him to embark on adventurous projects for recouping them, one of which landed him in an American prison on a charge of gun-running during the American Civil War. When he died in 1876 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Conolly, an officer in the Royal Scots Greys who was killed in the South African War. The latter's brother, Major E. M. Conolly, is the present owner. He puts into practice, so far as conditions admit, the hope expressed in his will by Squire Conolly, "that the persons entitled to my estate will be resident in Ireland and will always prove steady friends to Ireland, as their ancestor, Mr. Speaker Conolly, the original and honest maker of my fortune, was." CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

THE LOST ART

By BERNARD DARWIN

I READ the other day in *The British Golfer* a particularly interesting article by Henry Cotton. I have to write from memory, and I trust I shall not misrepresent his doctrine. It was shortly this: that most of our best amateurs fail, as compared with professionals, in the matter of consistency because they are apt to seize on some movement or action which has benefited their swing and to go on and on with it till they completely exaggerate it. What had originally been a virtue thus becomes, if not a vice, at any rate a bad habit. In such a case he suggested that the player should try carefully to trace his progress back step by step to the point where the particular movement had been first adopted and then to make a fresh start again at that point. I have not attempted to quote his words, but I hope I have given the sense of what he said.

Cotton is always interesting when he writes about golfing technique, not merely because he knows a great deal about it, but because he has reached his present position of supreme mastery of it by a comparatively thorny and arduous road. At this moment he is perhaps the best striker of the golf ball in the world, and he is so largely by taking thought. Nobody knows more clearly than he does exactly what he is doing at every part of the stroke; nobody has a more definite, a more sedulously dissected art of his own: nor, I believe, has anybody more enjoyment in dissecting the art of a promising pupil. It is, therefore, of especial interest to find him attributing to good players a weakness of which nearly all of those who are less good must be profoundly conscious. All of us know so well the feeling of dejection which ensues when something that we believed to be the eternal secret, which certainly appeared for a while to make all the difference in the world, suddenly loses its virtue. Personally, I have constantly halted between two beliefs; first, that there was no secret at all and that almost any other "dodge" would have done just as well in giving us evanescent confidence; second, that there really was a secret, but that we gradually took the good effect out of it by overdoing it. On the whole, I have far more often inclined to the second belief; I have thought that exaggeration of what once was good turns it into evil, and I am therefore glad to find that Cotton holds this opinion.

The way to avoid this fault of exaggeration is, I presume, a simple one, namely, not to exaggerate: not to go on thinking too long about any discovery, but to pigeon-hole it against a rainy day, and try to lash out with a reasonably vacant mind. But supposing that, despite our good resolutions, we do exaggerate, there is the rub, for that process of tracing back, which Cotton suggests, is sometimes a heartbreakingly difficult one. I have tried it so many times in an ill-spent life, and, with rare exceptions, so unsuccessfully. There is one particular bit of tracing back that I have been trying to do, off and on, for some thirty-five years, because the virtue, which I have for all that while been wanting to recapture, belonged to gutty days. The egotistical nature of the narrative must be forgiven, because I am, in fact, only taking myself as a type of thousands of other sufferers. However, to make it less offensive, let me write merely of X in the third person.

Well, then, about August, those thirty-five years ago, X suddenly began to play better than he had ever played before; I knew his game well, and I am quite certain of it; I am also

pretty sure that he never played so well again. It was especially his driving that improved, and I am sure of that, too, because I remember his reaching places and carrying bunkers that had been out of his range before. I remember with absolute clearness how it seemed to come about, what he thought of, how the thought came into his mind; I can remember what he looked like, in so far as I have a photograph to help me. Yet in this poor X's case the retracing process has never been successful. There is something that has been forgotten. I can almost *feel* what it is, but not quite, and I certainly cannot put it into coherent thoughts, much less words. What I know is that it never quite came back. Some people may say, if they can read such stuff, that this is a pure delusion: that X was young and well, in good practice, and winning his matches: that he hit out with great confidence and so had what everybody has now and then—a spell of good driving. If they do say this, I assuredly cannot prove them to be wrong; I can only say, politely and firmly, that I think they are wrong, that there was a definite something, and that a small but vital part of it was "lost evermo." Possibly some imaginative golfers, if they do not believe it about X, will yet go so far as to know that the same thing is true in their own cases.

This sort of thing is, in a way, sad; and yet what a dull game golf would be without it. If we are sometimes inclined bitterly to envy those who just walk up to the ball and give it a thoughtless and highly successful wallop, do we not at other times profoundly pity them? The intellectual pleasures of golf, if I may so term them, are not to be lightly underrated. If they are productive of much disappointment, sometimes verging on misery, they can also give an ecstasy which—and (I can think of several friends of mine whose names would fill those blanks) have never experienced and will never understand if they live, as they are likely to do from not overworking their brains, till they are a hundred.

At the moment of writing, I am in the state of not having played any golf for some considerable time, owing to physical disability, and of intending to start again soon with mild hopes of being able to play with pleasure, if not with profit. I have not even been thinking about it overmuch, and so I ought to have a mind beautifully swept and garnished, vacant of all preconceived notions of what or what not to do. Yet this is not wholly the case. Some weeks ago, when I was in bed, a kind friend wrote to me hoping that I would soon be playing again and wishing me luck with whatever theory I was then cherishing against a return to the links. "I refuse to believe," he added, "that you have not got one." He is clearly one who can see deep into the frailties of the human heart or, at any rate, into mine; and when I answered him I did not attempt to deny that he was more or less right. Yes—poor fool that I am, and yet not a wholly unenviable fool—I have got some sort of half-formed theory, and, if all is well, on the day on which these words see the light of print I shall be setting out to the sea with a view to testing it. Doubtless it will come to its usual ignominious end, but what of that? Mr. Winkle could not hit a single partridge, but he was none the less an authority on shooting, for, as Mr. Pickwick observed, "many of the best and ablest philosophers, who have been perfect lights of science in matters of theory, have been wholly unable to reduce them to practice."

FLOWERS of the VANISHING WILD WEST



WILD LUPINS ON BIG BEAR MOUNTAIN

SOON the highly varied and natural beauties of the South-west American desert will alter; nature is in the process of being tamed in the so-called Wild and Woolly West. Human hands are settling the destinies of the western deserts. The original topography of the mountain-sides and canyons will be all that remain as the Creator left them. Why? Because of the huge man-made lake, behind Hoover Dam, stretching one hundred and fifteen miles through valleys which were "hideouts" for brigands and desperadoes, on the borders of Nevada and Arizona. The Coachella Tunnel, the longest bore in the world, with other tunnels, link aqueducts which are gradually creeping through the desert from the Colorado River.

The soil of these deserts is fertile, but lacks water, depending upon erratic annual rains and occasional cloud-bursts. Desert areas will be changed into an agricultural empire and linked with Imperial Valley, which is now a succession of productive ranches, farmed chiefly by Japanese, who are the vegetable growers of the south-west, and will be the largest food-yielding kingdom in the world.

In the spring the sun-baked deserts of California are transformed into a vast amphitheatre of wild flowers. The colourings are as patterned as the most brilliant Persian carpet, and the flowers as multitudinous as the stars under which they grow. After the first rain myriads of flowers cover the desert, often one species extending for miles. What is locally known as the Californian poppy, but is in reality the *Eschscholtzia californica*, paints many canyons and hillsides with orange-gold shading to yellow. It is the symbol of California, and the State's most celebrated flower. The Arvin district is famous for its magnificent floral display, which covers a larger unbroken area than any other in the West; over a hundred varieties of plants have been classified in this locality. Purple lupin (*Lupinus cytisoides*) is the most predominant; it spreads over thousands of acres, giving the appearance of a great blue lake in a wide valley edged with golden slopes. Lupins, which grow at high altitudes, are pale mauve, silver green leaved, a shorter type, and profuse blooming. I took the accompanying illustration of the mountain variety at a height of 7,000ft. After lupins die down, thistle sage, *Salvia carduacea*, takes their place, one being as lovely and prolific as the other.



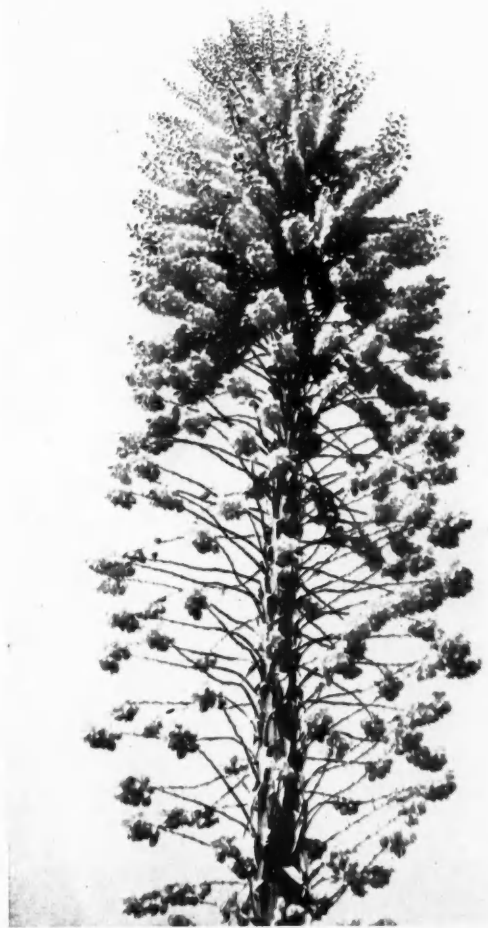
MILKWEED IN THE MOJAVE DESERT

Along the blue Pacific's coast and in the sandy desert regions sand verbena, *Abronia villosa*, exists in great profusion; the flowers are a showy salmon pink, growing on trailing stems which bear small green leaves.

Scarlet bugloss, *Pentstemon centranthifolius*, grows in patches in unexpected places; they look unusual even in their wild haunts, having a cultivated atmosphere.

Death Valley, the lowest elevation in America, merely fifty miles from Mount Whitney, the highest point, is banked by a riotous mass of Californian poppies, wild columbine, delphinium, blue larkspur, yellow daisies, coreopsis, wild Canterbury bells, Indian paint brush, etc. Later in the season this valley is a haven for rare kinds of flowering cactus which defy the summer heat which in the daytime man can no longer endure.

High up in Sequoia National Park, among the giant Sequoia trees, the oldest living things in the world, I found, standing alone, a bright red column rising about eighteen inches above the ground. It was as if carved out of coral, with stiff, one-petal, calyx-like leaves growing upwards between bugle-shaped flowers all of the same colour. On examination it seemed to be half-fungus, half-flower, lovely to look at but extremely artificial in appearance. This stranger is the snow plant, *Sarcodes sanguinea*.



"THE LORD'S CANDLE": YUCCA WHIPPLEI

It is only found in the highest mountains, and the American Government does everything possible to protect it, because of its rarity.

Majestic and lovely is the Matilija poppy, *Romneya Coulteri*, which grows in widely scattered districts from Nevada through California to Mexico. The white crêpe-like flowers are magnificent and often six inches across, the plant is from two to six feet in height. Matilija Canyon, near Ojai, is known as the home of this flower; it is one of the most beautiful valleys in southern California, and in spring is a mass of radiant colour.

Bushes of mountain lilac, *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, which bloom early in the year along the coast, have pointed shaped clusters of blue and white flowers. Yellow acres are coloured with coreopsis both in desert and coastal territories; they are joined by the common aster, *Aster chilensis*, and sticky monkey flower, *Diplacus glutinosus*, which bloom all the summer. Mariposa tulips, *Calochortus venustus*, grown in four colours—flaming orange, daffodil yellow, mauve, and white. Shooting in solitary fashion out of desert sand, they are always a thrilling find.

A little low-growing plant known as desert sunshine, *Geraea canescens*, grows in sheets of orange and mantles large tracts of sandy waste with its gay flowers of two inches diameter. It is usually joined by *Malacothrix glabrata*, a milkweed of great beauty known as the desert marigold. The flower is pale yellow at the



THE TOWERING SPIRE OF YUCCA WHIPPLEI ON THE SHRUB COVERED MOUNTAIN SLOPES



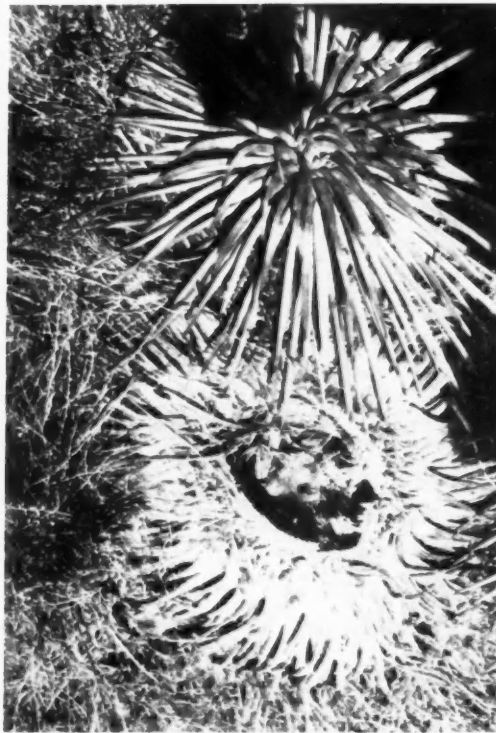
A STRIKING DESERT ASSOCIATION: YUCCA AND SCARLET LARKSPURS

edge, shading to brown, and the centre of the plant has hair-like red leaves. Another companion is the dwarf evening primrose, *Oenothera trichocalyx*; the blooms are white with a rose pink tinge and yellow centres, measuring three inches across, on a plant only six inches high. They open in the late afternoon, and are found in quantities in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. In more fertile localities, fiddleneck, *Amsinckia Douglasiana*, forms banks of saffron and green. Often on the sides of the great highways in California one notices the majestic beauty of the Toluache, *Datura meteloides*; its habit is in clump formation, extending one to three feet in height, the bloom, a large satiny white flower tinged with mauve, spreads from a tubular base to a full-sized bloom of ten inches.

High in the Sierra Mountains the slippery elm has made its home. It is a floral curiosity; by each leaf along the bough, bronze-gold five-petalled flowers nestle. Botanically it is listed as *Fremontia californica*, after General J. C. Fremont, the explorer and American hero, who first recorded it.

By the white shores of the Salton Sea, near which ancient Indian writings have been discovered, the desert lily, *Hesperocallis undulata*, lives in solitude. They resemble the Madonna lily, and look ethereal in their barren surroundings.

Annually the procession of sunlit colours comes and goes in species too numerous to mention, but last and not least the Yucca Whipplei, most regal of all south-western flowers, known by many as "the Lord's candle," deserves to be named with high honours. Sometimes, contrasted by scarlet larkspur, *Delphinium cardinale*, on the shrub-covered slopes of the Sierra Madre Mountains, the San Bernardino and Coastal ranges, huge asparagus-like shoots



A TARANTULA'S NEST IN A DEAD YUCCA ROOT

grow up from a rosette of hard, stiff-spiked leaves. From eight to eighteen feet they tower, and the shower of lily blooms extends for nearly half the growth. One never tires of them as they light up the dark shrubs as if by giant candles. The State of California values the scenic beauty of the Yucca Whipplei plant so highly that a fine of one hundred dollars is imposed upon anyone picking them.

When flower hunting in the south-west it is impossible to ignore unusual species of reptile and insect life. In the National Mountain Reserves, to the Ranger, all wild life is sacred with the exception of the rattlesnake. At night many a man's life has been saved by carrying a lantern, because this snake invariably strikes at a light.

Scuttling among dry leaves and plants on the deserts, one often sees an ancient throwback, the horned toad, which lives on ants, mealy bugs, and flies. When frightened it ejects blood from behind the wreath of horns circling its head.

The clever trap-door spider is a native of Southern California. The large fat female spider builds a tunnel, one inch in diameter and sixteen inches deep, lined with a waterproof silken material which she spins. On the surface she cuts with great precision a circle of turf, covering the underneath with the same material, making a perfect hinge, which she opens and shuts at will, completely concealing her nesting place. Dead yucca stumps are frequently used by tarantula spiders, the centres forming an excellent place for their nests, which they surround with a thick web.

One sincerely hopes that, as man changes the face of the great Wild West, many of its natural interests and beauties will be preserved.

ISLA KNOWLES.

DEER FOREST PROBLEMS

II.—WINTER FEEDING

IN a previous article a plea was made for the reduction of the deer stock in the Highlands as a first and obvious step towards a partial return to more natural conditions. But it is clear that such a policy cannot be carried to its logical conclusion without impairing to some extent the letting value of many forests, and the whole question of deer forest management is so intimately bound up with Highland economics that no step could be justified which would tend to lower rents and consequently reduce capital values.

Now, a complete return to natural conditions implies a stock of deer which can be maintained during the months of winter and early spring without artificial assistance, and, if it is admitted that such a state of affairs is no longer possible owing to the demands of sport, some means must be found of increasing or supplementing the natural food supply. It is, of course, well known that the capacity to carry stock of many well known Highland grazings is not what it was in former times. Great changes had already begun to take place in the days of Scrope and St. John, and since then the process has been cumulative. In those areas from which sheep have been excluded, either from the desire for sport or under economic pressure, deterioration of feeding value is noticeable in proportion to the length of time that these areas have been grazed by deer alone.

Before the final break-up of the clans by the invasion of the big lowland farmers, the deer shared the mountains with the sheep and cattle which formed the mainstay of a primitive society. The cultivation, poor though it was, which the maintenance of this mixed stock required, served to keep the winter grazings from growing rank, and the deer derived great benefit accordingly.

Mr. Allan Gordon Cameron, in his book *The Wild Red Deer of Scotland*, has put forward an eloquent appeal for the return of the cattle; but such a policy on a general scale must be dismissed as impracticable, and it is for us, with all the benefit of modern agricultural research, to find an alternative solution.

During the last half-century the gap has been filled, almost without exception, by the practice of providing artificial food in the winter and early spring, and it is to be feared that this practice has now become so accepted as part of good deer-forest management that alternatives will not readily be explored.

The main objection usually urged against winter feeding is that it introduces an element of artificiality into a wild sport,

which thereby loses something of its charm. But whatever of truth there may be in this argument, it does not point to the real danger. To deal, however, first of all, with the charge of artificiality, it is a fact beyond argument that hunger will induce most animals to forget for a time their fear of man, and, whether deer are hand-fed or not, some of them will, no doubt, come as soon as the severity of the weather bears hardly upon them to the shelter which usually surrounds the stalker's house. But it is altogether a different matter to see, year by year, the same lot of stags gathering at the accustomed place as soon as the rut is over and before the pangs of hunger have begun their taming process.

In September, when the glass is critically scanning a little group of stags, feeding or lying in the peace of some remote coire, the deer in their natural setting look as wild as the hills themselves. But if the stalker tells you that the big eleven-pointer in the centre was at the feed last winter, and that day after day he could have touched him with a stick, does it not take something from the glamour of the stalk? And yet, is that stag any the less wild for his winter experience?

Every stalker knows that the rattle of the pail which in January brings the stags galloping to the feed from the hollow behind the stalker's house would clear the coire in a trice in September—in fact, the sight of a cap, injudiciously raised above the skyline, will spread instant alarm. Surely, therefore, the real objection is not that the stag becomes more tame, but that the stalker himself runs the grave risk of losing something of the thrill of wildness which is the very essence of the sport. If the recognition of a stag on the hill can detract from the pleasure of the stalk, how much more disturbing is the sight of lean and hungry beasts eating locust beans but ten yards away, and to recognise in one of them the stag that led you such a dance in the previous autumn?

It may, therefore, be maintained with reasonable soundness that the increasing tameness of the stag is at least a debatable subject. But the real objection lies undoubtedly in the fact that, as the stag loses his need to forage for himself, so he loses his power to do so, and on this point there can be no two opinions. It has been abundantly proved that when, for some reason, the practice of winter feeding is abandoned, the results are immediate and serious. With this fact before us it is impossible to suggest that owners and lessees should cease to provide maize or Indian corn or hay, unless they can provide an alternative.



SUMMER GRAZINGS

The need for supplementing the natural food supply varies considerably in different localities, as do the opportunities of fostering the natural resources. But why do not more proprietors try the experiment of basic slag or other artificials?

As has already been said, in many forests from which sheep and cattle have long been absent, the grazing has deteriorated, and continues to grow annually less capable of maintaining the deer stock. Winter feed, however liberal, will do nothing to arrest this process. Yet even occasional burning is neglected and the grass is allowed to grow so rank that it is fit for nothing but bedding. It is a well known fact that deer will crowd greedily on to ground which has been burnt the previous year, and one which teaches a simple lesson, but many are slow to learn it. Carry this principle a stage farther and picture the stags cropping the sweet growth where a dressing of some suitable kind has been strewn. These early grasses are the very ones which form the main food supply while heads are growing, and it will not need an undue stretch of imagination to visualise a steady improvement in quality of horn and weight of haunch.

It is true that in a wet spring the sudden flush of early grass is apt to prove fatal to half-starved beasts, and this has been used as an argument in favour of artificial winter feed, on the grounds that those stags which have enjoyed it are better able to stand the effects of sudden plenty. But a systematic process of burning and dressing should surely increase the supply of early grass and even of winter keep, and if a wet spring were to take its toll the losses would be as natural as they are in a lowland sheep flock.

It must be admitted, however, that these suggested measures do not provide a whole solution to the difficult question of wintering, and a complete return to balanced conditions can never be achieved without the return of the woods. With the destruction

of the woods in the great clearance for sheep, late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries, the deer lost their natural protection from the rigours of winter. From time to time the woods that remain give up some magnificent specimens of a vanishing race, heavy both in horn and haunch, which only serve by comparison to show what the stag has lost by being forced into the life of the open hill. The Guisachan Royal of 1880, the Beaufort sixteen-pointer, the sixteen-pointer from Glenmoriston, and, in more recent times, the Novar Royal of 1926 are outstanding examples. These and their kind lay up all winter in the depths of the natural forests, warm and well fed and came out in September to the hinds in the magnificent trim which their conditions of life ensured.

The sight of a lot of stags lying hard pressed against the wire fence on the lee side of a plantation of young larch or Scots firs serves only to emphasise the poverty of the substitute for the natural conditions in those places where some remnant of primeval forest remains. The scrub oak, the spreading fir, above all the young birch with its tender shoots, are what constitute good shelter for deer; but they have no place in the programme of modern planting, and clearly to plant for deer alone can never come within the range of practical politics.

So, reluctantly, and with a sigh for the glories of the past, the return of the woods must be discarded as an ideal which is no longer attainable. In the space of two short articles it has been possible to touch only on one or two of the major difficulties that beset the present-day owner or lessee of a deer forest, and there are many others which might profitably be discussed. But leaving these aside, if the improvement of the early grazings were undertaken on a wider scale and the stock of deer reduced, what might not be the future prospects of the Scottish deer forests?



WINTER KEEP

BLOODSTOCK FOR DONCASTER

I.—A TOUR THROUGH THE MIDLANDS

A SPIRIT of optimism seems to animate the various studs in this country and Ireland as to the prospects of the yearling sales at Doncaster. Nor is there any cause, so far as one can see, why these hopes should not be fulfilled. Both at the Newmarket and Dublin sales there has been the same spirit, with the result that the gross turnover at both has nearly doubled itself since the corresponding sales last year. And what Newmarket and Dublin have started may well grow into a wave of success at Doncaster. Last year there were much the same hopes, which were rather rudely dashed by the ruffling of international relations. As it was, the average price per yearling at the Doncaster sales last year was 751 guineas, which was deemed to be satisfactory. It would have been higher if the reactions of the Italo-Abyssinian affair had not rather upset the complacency of buyers. If the figures were in themselves disappointing, they were a great improvement on those of the year when the chill wind of the economic blast hit the world in 1931, when the average price per yearling was only 476 guineas.

One anticipates there being no crisis to thwart the sale of bloodstock in this year of grace, though it is as well to point out that more money will probably be spent over yearlings in the lower category—or, in other words, the gross total of Messrs. Tattersall's sales will be more spread out than it has in recent years. The presence of a certain number of foreign customers, notably for Russia, and those who buy small yearlings for pony racing at Northolt Park, will no doubt have its effect in this direction also. Of the yearlings I have seen during a long stud tour, I can say that they are quite up to the average, with one or two outstanding animals among them. My tour took me from the Cotswolds to Yorkshire, and I will deal with them in that order.

In the heart of the Cotswolds, with the Heythrop country on one side and the North Cotswold on the other, lies the Sezincote Stud. It is of relatively recent foundation; but the knowledge and acumen of its owner, Mr. J. A. Hirst, has found the best of results. It is here that the Ascot Gold Cup winner Tiberius was bred; so, too, was the game and consistent Valerius and the improving Fishguard, not to mention Quintilius and others.

This year the stud has a level and a powerful team for the sale paddocks. They consist of four colts and a filly, and it is not easy to decide which is the best. The filly, which has already been named Campania—such is the practice of the stud, who delve back into Roman history for assistance in nomenclature—is a strongly built brown by Press Gang from Lac d'Amour, by Son in Law from Miss Grits, by Symington. She is a well grown filly, with an air of quality about her, and an excellent mover. She should, considering her pedigree, be able to gallop and stay, as was her dam, who won over one and three-quarter miles. Of the colts, my fancy was, of course, for Tiberius's half-brother, which has been named St. Quintus. By Son-in-Law out of Glenabattrick, on breeding alone he reads as a racing proposition, and that belief is strengthened by appearance—a colt of quality,



W. A. Rouch

ST. QUINTUS—TIBERIUS'S HALF-BROTHER; BY SON-IN-LAW OUT OF GLENABATTRICK. SEZINCOTE STUD

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with great heart room, a strong loin and well placed limbs. He is a strong-hocked colt, too, and his action level and true. He is a colt quite out of the ordinary, and so, too, buyers will think at Doncaster.

Next to him comes a useful bay colt by Colorado Kid from Rododaktulos, by Tracery. This is a well turned colt who reminds me much of his sire, only he is built on stronger lines. His shoulders are good, and he carries a muscular framework. Nor can one find any fault with his movement. On the whole, a colt of quality.

The chestnut colt named Shrewsbury, by The Recorder from Gay Sister, by Gay Crusader, is a very likely racing colt with the curious white flecks on his coat which he derives from his paternal grandsire Captain Cuttle. He is a half-brother to Wisecrack, which is a recommendation in his favour, and as a racehorse in embryo I like this colt very much, for he gets over the ground so well. And is not a good walker always a good galloper?

The remaining colt is also a chestnut and by the same sire, from Lady Warden, by Warden of the Marches, and is built on coarser lines than any of the team. When he matures—which, I should imagine, will take time—he will probably be a great horse, in both senses of the word; and there is no saying what that lusty framework, strong loin and great bone will do in the future. He may be a Grand National winner, or another Brown Jack. Who can tell what the future holds? Taking them on the whole, I would say that the Sezincote yearlings are a fine level batch whose appearance alone will attract many buyers at Doncaster. They are certainly worth a lengthy inspection.

In the depths of Berkshire, among the lush water meadows of the Craven country, is the Harwood Stud, where gallant old Gainsborough is lord of the harem and where there is only a small string to see, but one that challenges much deliberation. Four colts and one filly comprise the team which Lady James Douglas is sending to Doncaster, and a very handsome lot they are too. The filly is by the home sire Gainsborough from the Charles O'Malley mare Tilly, and is a dark brown in colour. She is a well shaped filly, with a grand top and hocks well let down, and she also possesses girth and depth and a nice short back. When seen out, she walks away with that stealing action which betokens the galloper. This filly, of course, possesses a dual value, for she should also have much to commend her as a brood mare, well bred as she is on both sides of her pedigree. Then what of the colts? The first I shall take is the grey colt by Felstead from Streamline, by Tetratema from Paquita, which is one of the useful stocky sort which come to hand early. Although no disgrace to the stud, a far greater appeal is made by the bay colt by Gainsborough from Dulzura, by Teddy out of Sweet Cyrilla, who has a great deal to commend him in his good limbs, short back and bright and keen look-out. He is a high-class colt, and his stable companions run him very closely indeed, especially the handsome chestnut colt by Fairway out of Saddle Tor, by Hurry On from Leighon Tor. Here again is a colt of the highest class, with good limbs and fine galloping outline, strong hocks and good shoulders. He should go very far; and so, too, should the bay by the same sire from Bagatelle, by Gainsborough from



CHESTNUT COLT, BY FAIRWAY OUT OF SADDLE TOR. HARWOOD STUD



A BROWN COLT WITH A GREAT FUTURE?
BY MANNA FROM CAPTURE HER. WALTHAM LODGE STUD

game old Jessica, who, I believe, never bred a loser. For once the eye ranges over a colt of great promise with limbs that are a recommendation in themselves, and framework that is well balanced, together with strong liberty of action that would influence any horse lover. One cannot, at this stage, really state which is the best of all the team, but I should imagine that the Harwood Stud average should be financially a very high one this year; and, in any event, I shall follow their racing fortunes with interest.

Moving onwards, Waltham Lodge is reached, and here Mrs. Fielden has a good level lot of six colts and two fillies. Of the latter the brown filly by Colorado Kid from Ballyhurry is a fine, well balanced filly with good hocks and a thoroughly rangy, racing outline. She has the use of her legs, too and as Ballyhurry was by Hurry On from Ballymany, there is no reason why this filly should not prove to be a good performer on the Turf; and then her value as a brood mare must also be taken into account. The remaining filly is by Flamingo from Hay Fever, by Hainault from Catch Crop, and, though shapely and well turned, does not strike one so much as a racing proposition as does the other filly.

With the colts, three single themselves out for attention at the outset. It is a matter of personal opinion, of course, but I should say that the brightest racecourse future is for the brown colt by Manna from Capture Her, by Son in Law from Catch Crop, for this is a colt which, although made on strong, rugged lines (the Phalaris influence once more), has the strong limbs and short muscular back, allied to galloping-like quarters, that one might expect of his breed. What also compels my admiration is his method of getting over the ground—so free, so effortless, and yet with such strength. He is quite one of the best colts that will be seen at Doncaster. But he is not the only good one at Waltham Lodge, for there is also much to be said for the bay colt by Bosworth from Tryst, by Rochester out of Trimestral, whose outline speaks of being able to stand a lot of racing and who has a rare wear and tear look about him. And consider how strong is the racing blood on his dam's side!

Another bay claims Foxlaw as a sire and Eiderduck as a dam, and he is what one might expect from such breeding—a strongly built colt with great lung room and muscular power of movement. It should not be forgotten, either, that Eiderduck was by Pommern and is the dam of the good winner Oh Honey. Also carrying a bay colt livery, the colt by Felstead from Maizy IV perhaps requires a little time, but his outline is good and he will make up into a nice horse when he furnishes a little more. More, perhaps, to my liking is the strongly built brown by Scherzo from Diplomacy, a Diomedes mare which, by both appearance and pedigree, suggests that sprinting will be his forte during his racing days. But none of the lots to which I have drawn attention at Waltham Lodge will disgrace their breeder in the sale paddocks.

From her small but very select stud at Kirklington Hall, near Newark, Lady Robinson is sending up three yearlings, and it is possible that one of them at least will follow in the footsteps of Robin Goodfellow, second in the Derby to Blenheim. There is only one colt, but he is worth going far to see. By that very genuine and good-looking horse Dastur, he is out of Bess of Hardwick, by Hurry On out of Lisma, the dam of Hartington. He comes from a great maternal family which goes back to Persimmon, and is a colt of the highest class, with his well sprung ribs, strong limbs and sloping shoulders. He has

immense power behind the saddle, and a very taking look about him both in action and at rest. He may well be a classic colt of the future. The chestnut filly by Singapore from Eppie Adair, by Duncan Gray out of Bess of Hardwick, dam of Robin Goodfellow, is another nice sort, and her good middle-piece and well let down hocks and general air of well balanced quality will tell their own tale when she is asked to gallop. The bay filly by Rameses the Second out of Glaneuse by Buckwheat, is a half-sister to Dinneford, and a good-looking sort she is, too, and quite a pattern of her sire.

Workshop Manor was the next on my route, and here, at the stud where Papyrus was bred, I found a team of fourteen yearlings awaiting, or, more explicitly, five fillies and nine colts. A very level team, too, is this that Captain Farr has bred, and I will deal with the fillies first. Perhaps the pick—it is a matter of personal opinion—is the bay filly by Blenheim from Madawaska, a Friar Marcus mare, for she has much to recommend her—good hocks, a level top, and the best of legs and feet: in short, a filly with a very likely racing appearance. Then, too, there is not a great deal to choose between the brown filly by Bosworth from Davos, by Golden Sun, and the brown filly by Cameronian out of Carté, by Tetrameta, though on the point of looks the latter certainly attracts one the most. She is so level and has such a good framework that she will surely attract buyers at Doncaster. The bay filly by Birthright from the Solario mare Candia is a well grown sort which has plenty of liberty of action. But more to my liking was the strongly made chestnut filly by Caerleon from Beresdale, by Beresford, who looks as if she should be one of the "ripe and early sort."

It was no easy matter to decide upon the merits of the Workshop Manor colts. Should pride of place go to the bay colt by Apelle from Bright Angel or to the well put together bay colt by Orwell from Miss Manners? Speaking only tentatively, for final prices and racecourse performance will finally decide, I should say that the latter is, perhaps, the best colt; but there is not much to choose between them, for both are made on the right lines, have truly made limbs and so far as one could see, liberty of action. They are two fine colts with bright futures in front of them. So, too, has the bay colt by Felstead from the Blandford mare Futurity, who is a very taking youngster with his grand top and strong second thighs.

Another sharp sort, yet well made, as are all his sire's stock, is the brown colt by Bold Archer from Council Rock, by Son in Law out of Tuscar Rock, who may inherit some of the strains which made Greenore one of the fastest horses of his day. The bay colt by Press Gang from Chatford, another Son in Law mare, is a well built up sort too, and he can move with ease; but I should think that the best-looking yearling of the whole team was the bay colt by Schiavoni from Mistratema, a grand stamp of a colt with good shoulders and the best of limbs. It is a great pity that he is not more "fashionably" bred. The bay colt by Blandford from Polite looks as if he is sure to race; and the same remark might be applied to the other bay by Manna from Love Sonnet, a well boned yearling with good hocks and a nice manner of getting over the ground. All these yearlings are worthy of more than a passing glance.

WILLIAM FAWCETT.

[In a second article Mr. Fawcett will give his impressions of famous Yorkshire studs—Sledmere, Burton Agnes, Middleham, and others from which important yearlings are to come.]



H. Barrett

A CHESTNUT COLT OF PROMISE; BY DASTUR OUT OF BESS OF HARDWICK. KIRKLINGTON STUD

THE SHAPING OF BRITAIN

A Review by JOHN DRINKWATER

An Historical Geography of England Before 1800. Edited by H. C. Darby. (Cambridge University Press, 25s. net.)

THIS is a book for the specialist, but also it has the attraction of making the ordinary man feel that he is among the specialists himself. The work of eleven writers, it is designed to a standard of exacting conditions, and yet any Englishman who takes the smallest interest in the physical and social evolution of the land in which he lives may dip into it at any page with pleasure and instruction.

No disparagement is implied in the suggestion that for the general reader it will be a book for casual reference. A few scholars will doubtless read it at a stretch, but for most of us it is the sort of book that we open at odd half-hours in the assurance of delightful discovery. Over five hundred pages have sufficed to give no more than an unadorned outline of the English story, geological, topographical, industrial and domestic, from prehistoric times down to the end of the seventeenth century. It is impossible in five hundred words to give even the slightest *précis* of this monumental piece of compression.

Some indication of Mr. Darby's editorial plan is all that can be attempted. Against a prehistoric background of early Britain the formative influence to Rome is sharply drawn, to be merged in the later Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian settlements. A chapter on the Economic Geography of England between the years 1000 and 1250 A.D. leads on into the fourteenth century, by the end of which the country, with a population of something under a million and a half, had completely absorbed the Norman Conquest, and was settling to the conditions from which England of the modern world was to emerge. We are then shown the influence exercised on these conditions by our mediæval trade with foreign ports, east and west, and the whole story down to the end of the sixteenth century finds a summary in the annals of Leland, that pioneer of English travellers, and of his Elizabethan successor, Camden. The seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries each has its own chapter, generalising the development of those periods, with an intervening account of the draining of the English fens, an epic enterprise that profoundly affected the fortunes of the whole country. A conclusion is made with a fascinating study on The Growth of London, 1660-1800.

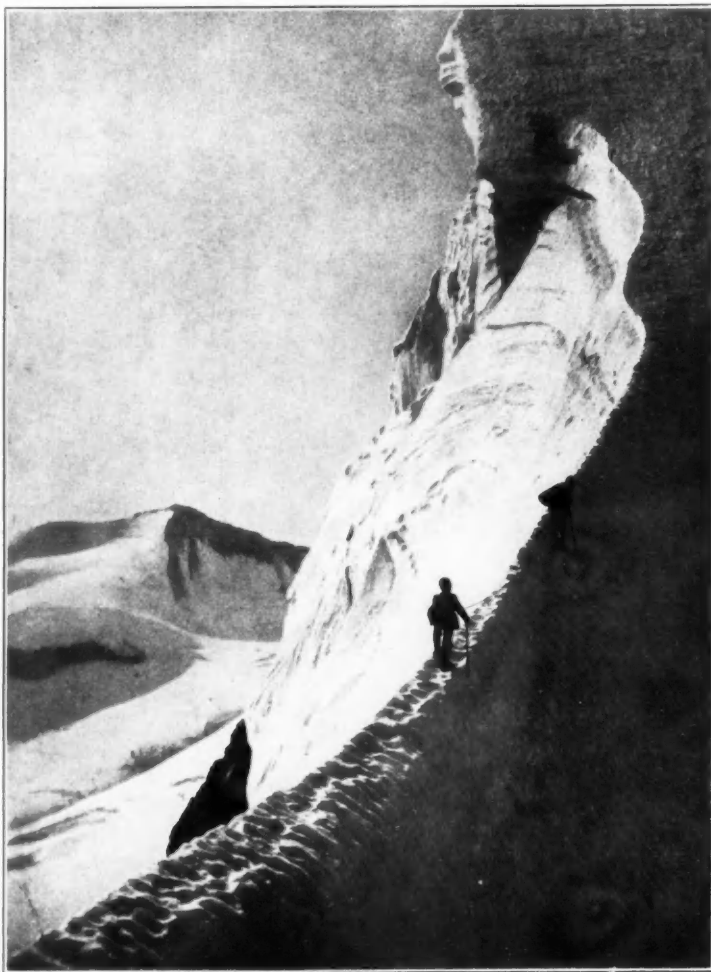
Mr. Darby, in the execution of this plan, has enlisted the services of collaborators who, with the highest academic distinctions are always acutely sensitive to the organic nature of their theme. The brevity essential to their task never becomes trite, and they work together admirably as a team in the presentation of a great argument. Mr. O. H. K. Spate, in his paper on London, brings the book to a close with a scholarly assurance which has been its key-note throughout. It is a brilliant sketch, heightened in its effect by an elaborate documentation that is always concisely to the point. Who, for example, has ever heard of J. P. Malcolm, who wrote, in 1803, "It is a labour of little less difficulty to attempt to describe the varying form of a summer cloud, than to trace from year to year the outline of London"? This is but a trifle among Mr. Spate's treasure-trove on the topic of the world's greatest city, and it is characteristic of a charm that is never long absent from the book's weightier purposes.

Peter the Great, by Alexei Tolstoi. (Gollancz, 16s.) ON a large canvas of nearly five hundred pages, Mr. Alexei Tolstoi attempts to portray seventeenth-century Russia. The attempt is a gallant one, although not wholly successful. The cruelty, oppression,

superstition, suffering and filth are well described, but only in a general way; none of the many characters, from Peter downwards, really come to life. For the chapters, in their attempt to cover the whole field, are too episodic, so that we grow confused and weary over the multitude of old, unhappy, far-off things, and the welter of battles long ago. Two other factors contributing to this effect are the lack of literary distinction in the translation, and the absence of maps, foot-notes or glossary, to facilitate understanding and to explain unfamiliar terms. Too few are the vivid pieces of description that remain in the memory, such as "Travel was so perilous that grass was growing on the roads," and (after a savagely suppressed rising), "The people were now more silent than water, more humble than grass." Nevertheless, the book does show what made "Peter" into "the Great," inasmuch as he was the first Czar to realise that Russia had to obtain access to the sea, and at the same time to begin the adoption of Western civilisation and culture.

V. H. F.

Snow Structure and Ski Fields, by G. Seligman. With an Appendix on Alpine Weather, by C. K. M. Douglass. (Macmillan, 25s.)



BIANCO RIDGE, PIZ BERNINA. STEEP, ICY FIRN SNOW

(From Snow Structure and Ski Fields)

THIS book deals with a subject which has never hitherto been dealt with so comprehensively in the English language. It is partly theoretical and partly utilitarian—that is to say, the first half of the book is concerned with the physical properties and vicissitudes of ice during its transition from snow-cloud to glacier, and the chemical nature of an avalanche development; while the second half contains descriptions of different sorts of avalanches, with instructions for avoiding them effectually. The author says that he hopes to make better snowcraftsmen of his readers, whether they are ski-runners, mountaineers or Polar explorers. He ought to succeed, for, although his subject is complicated, his explanations are clear and easy to follow. There is no doubt that it was owing to the introduction of ski-ing into the Alps that snowcraft has made such remarkable progress during this century. The thorough treatment given to the subject in the writings of such an expert skier and pioneer in snowcraft as Mr. Arnold Lunn has made this evident enough. The limited varieties of snow encountered by mountaineers who only climb in summer are inadequate to give the wide experience that is required. Before ski-ing became general in the Alps, when winter climbing had to be laboriously performed on snow-shoes of the "racket" type, there were few men of the calibre of Blanc Grefier of Bonneval-sur-Arc, or Martin Schocher of Pontresina, who were such mighty hunters that they were willing to lead the

life of strenuous hardship that winter climbing involved in those days. It is possible that these five hundred and forty pages of explanation and warning may give the inexperienced skier a rather grim idea of the multitudinous dangers lying in wait to overwhelm him if he momentarily fails to maintain a tense intellectual grip of the infinitely intricate principles of snowcraft. This is all to the good, however, and the novice will find that a few visits to the mountains will enable him to practise some of the theories advocated by the book, and to appreciate more fully the significance of the lessons that it teaches. Some idea of the complicated nature of snowflakes may be gathered from the fact that an investigator has succeeded in photographing four thousand different varieties, and yet is believed to have only skimmed the surface of the possibilities. It is the evolution of snowflakes under the influence of the weather that causes avalanches to take place. Practically as well as theoretically, this book is admirable. The author is not only a practical skier and mountaineer, but is an indefatigable research worker inspired by an insatiable scientific curiosity. His book will surely become a standard work.

C. F. M.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THE BIRTH OF CHINA. A SURVEY OF THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF CHINESE CIVILISATION, by Herrlee Glessner Creel (Cape, 15s.); HONORIA LAWRENCE, by Maud Diver (Murray, 16s.). Fiction: TO SEE OURSELVES, by G. C. Pollock and Anne Armstrong (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.); THE WHITE HARE, by Francis Stuart (Collins, 7s. 6d.); BOTH HANDS, by Jane Bird (Peter Davies, 7s. 6d.).

CORRESPONDENCE

"THEY WALK IN THE CITY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your reviewer does not like my new novel. I do not like your reviewer. To begin with, the suggestion that this novel was written in a hurry, slung together anyhow, is unwarrantable and impudent. As a matter of fact, it was written with extreme care and not at all in a hurry, and I have not taken more trouble with any book of mine. But perhaps your reviewer both read my novel and wrote about it in a great hurry. He (or she) gives as an instance of extreme improbability what seems to me no improbability at all, namely, the headlong flight from a disorderly house in which a murder has been committed. (It is shown in the story that they did not commit the murder.) Nor is the arm of coincidence unusually long in the discovery of the girl. As for the absence of any central idea, which is the chief defect complained of, I would have thought my purpose obvious to anybody who really wished to understand the book and was not merely in a hurry to write a hostile notice of it. My purpose was to present a symbolic picture of working-class youth in the modern world, and that is why my two central characters are not more sharply defined, and why the later chapters move from realism to symbolism. I would have thought that the break in the narrative at the beginning of Chapter XIII, in which I show a number of figures symbolic of forces hostile to my lovers and their kind, would have shown that what follows must not be taken at its face value, although your reviewer has not done even that. Finally, I must point out that the only literary quality I am credited with in this review—"that Priestley crispness"—is one to which I should be the last person to make any serious claim.

I am a regular reader of COUNTRY LIFE myself, and I know that it is read by a great many people of a kind that could give thoughtful consideration to my book. Hence this protest against what I consider a most unfair and misleading review.—J. B. PRIESTLEY.

[The initials below the review in question will be sufficient assurance to readers of COUNTRY LIFE that Mr. Priestley's suggestions of bias or hasty work are unfounded. As to the rest, it must be left to readers of the review and of *They Walk in the City* to form their own judgments.—ED.]

"FAIRY RINGS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Can you or your readers give me any explanation for the so-called "fairy rings" common in pastureland, and the fact that mushrooms are often found growing in them? I found one of these rings recently near my cottage. It was about 14ft. in diameter, and on it we counted 216 mushrooms of a rather coarse variety, which I should think must be nearly a record.—CHAS. H. SCOTT.

[The "fairy rings" to which our correspondent refers are caused by several different kinds of fungi. The ring increases in diameter year by year, each season the fungus occupying a zone immediately outside the area previously affected. The fungus eventually decays and charges the soil with nitrogenous matter, which fertilises the grass and causes the dark colour characteristic of the ring and clearly shown in our correspondent's illustration. The mushrooms are the product of the fungus mycelium, which spreads through the soil and forms the ring. Preparations are available for destroying these rings, which so greatly disfigure pleasure lawns. These should be applied to the grass at the rate of about one ounce to each square yard, and it may be necessary to repeat the dressing two or three

times at intervals of a month before the unsightly marks disappear. The ground should always be treated more especially just outside the visible ring, owing to the outward-spreading movement of the mycelium. When the attack is severe, dressings may be of little or no use, in which case it is necessary to remove the turf and the infected top soil, and replace with clean and fertile soil and new turf. In pastureland, however, where "fairy rings" are more common than on lawns, dressings of a suitable preparation will generally suffice to remove the trouble.—ED.]

"CREATURES LIVING WITHOUT WATER"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—About two months ago I read a very interesting article in COUNTRY LIFE on the Addax and other animals living in the desert, and their ability to go for long periods without water. I have followed the ensuing correspondence, and a few days ago, when reading a book called *African Nature Notes and Reminiscences*, by that great hunter and naturalist the late F. C. Selous, I came across the following very pertinent passage, which you may care to publish, as it gives a possible explanation as to how animals exist in an apparently waterless expanse of desert:

"When hunting with Bushmen in country to the south of the Mababi River, which towards the end of the dry season is quite waterless, my savage companions would often halt suddenly on perceiving a certain thin, grass-like leaf protruding from the ground, and squatting down, commence digging vigorously with their spears in the soft, sandy soil. They would presently unearth great white tubers—often as big as a man's head—white in colour and looking something like very large turnips. These tubers contained as much water as a juicy orange, and were, as the Bushmen said, 'metsi hela' (that is, 'nothing but water'). They told me, and I think with truth, that they were able to live and hunt in the country where these tubers grew without requiring water to drink. They also informed me that elands, gemsbucks, and other antelopes which live in the desert were in the habit of pawing away the sand from and then eating these tubers, which rendered them independent of actual drinking water. There are probably other water-conserving tubers known to animals which live in the waterless parts of Western South Africa; and at certain times of year a kind of small water-melon grows in the Kalahari in great profusion, which, as long as it lasts, renders all wild animals entirely independent of drinking water. Oxen and horses soon get accustomed to these wild melons and thrive on them, and human beings can make tea or coffee from their juice. Now, the occurrence of wild melons and tubers which contain a great deal of water, probably explains the otherwise un-

accountable fact that large antelopes and other animals are able to exist in the most arid portions of South-West Africa at a time of year when there is absolutely no surface water."

Although I myself have not seen tubers anything like as large as those seen by Selous, I have seen in semi-desert country a thin grass which had tubers about the size of a large hyacinth bulb. In the desert to the west of the Nile I have also seen large quantities of the small water-melon mentioned by Selous. I think they were really a species of gourd.—SHIRWA.

"A NEST OF CONFETTI"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The chaffinch's nest of confetti, illustrated in your issue of July 18th, is certainly interesting, but it is not the first built of this material! In 1927 I found in Kew Gardens a chaffinch's nest composed almost entirely of confetti, although there was no church within sight. On the same day, also in Kew Gardens, I found a robin's nest inside the bark of a palm tree. It contained five practically white eggs. I have a witness to these finds but, alas! no photograph.—DAVID B. GREEN.

A HERON'S ERROR OF JUDGMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Not very long ago, an acquaintance told me that, while walking by the side of a certain well known lake in the North Midlands, he came across a heron lying dead among the shallows. The bird's plumage was ruffled, indicating a struggle. The head and part of the neck were buried in the mud. My informant was curious to ascertain the cause of death, for on this particular estate herons are carefully protected.

Accordingly, but not without some difficulty, he brought the body to land. Around the bird's neck was coiled, very tightly, an eel, the head of which had been transfixed by the heron's dagger-like bill. The eel also was dead. My informant carefully removed the eel's taut body, and took it and the bird home, intending to have them preserved and mounted in the position in which they were found. The eel measured 3ft. 1in. in length.

Instances in which herons have seized prey which proved too large or too powerful to be overcome and devoured occur from time to time. Some years ago, in the columns of COUNTRY LIFE, I recorded a case in which a heron seized a huge brown rat. The rodent, being too big to be swallowed, stuck in the bird's throat, causing death. Probably strangest of all is the instance in which a heron tried to swallow a young hedgehog, with—not surprisingly—fatal consequences. In this case the bird may have mistaken the young hedgehog for a water-vole.—CLIFFORD W. GREATORREX.

A VIEW OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Many people have been to Salisbury recently to see the exhibition of Old Masters from Wiltshire houses in the Deanery. As likely as not they saw the city as Constable loved to paint it, under a cloud-swept sky with the sun gleaming through now and then and momentarily lighting up through a rift the great spire of the cathedral. From whatever aspect you look at it, Salisbury spire is almost sure to make a wonderful picture; but I think you will agree with me that this view taken across the meadows from West Harnham is an unusually lovely one. The building in the foreground is the old millhouse, part of which is of fifteenth century date and contains fine old walling of stone and flint chequerwork.—CLIVE LAMBERT.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL FROM WEST HARNHAM

THE FATE OF A SNAIL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Books of reference on gardening all agree that slugs and snails are two of the gardener's



THE FOXGLOVE AND THE SNAIL

greatest enemies—"nothing with a soft, sappy stem is proof against their attacks."

Yesterday I came across what I should imagine is a unique example of this. A young foxglove was apparently broken through about half way up the stem, the top half bending down but not quite touching the ground. In the angle thus formed was a large black snail. It was most securely held. On lifting up the stem the reason was apparent. The snail had eaten through the stem, and was still eating when it fell. The "jaws" formed by the edges of the hole had closed round the mouth and adjacent parts of the snail—a curious snail-trap! So tightly were they holding that the flesh was almost cut through, giving the snail a false head, resembling a miniature tortoise. Curiously enough, the foxglove was growing in a cemetery. —GEORGE C. PALLISTER.

MANX SHEARWATERS IN A FOG

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I visited St. Anne's Head lighthouse, Pembroke, one sunny morning after a thick sea fog of the previous day and night. At the foot of the lighthouse were several Manx shearwaters, dead, and in the grass near by were many more live ones. As they cannot "take off" from the grass and are extremely clumsy and helpless on their webbed feet, it is a kindness to grab them by the tail and launch them into the air. But it pays to have proper respect for their beaks.

The shearwaters come close in-shore in a fog and are then attracted by the light. Some fly into the lighthouse and are killed; others just get tired and settle on the grass. The deafening noise of the fog-horn does not scare them away.

The fledglings of these birds used to be considered a delicacy in some parts, and were marketed in large numbers at ninepence a dozen. The catchers used to cut off one leg and keep it as a check on numbers.

The buyers, never seeing a shearwater with two legs, thought they were monopods. This may be the reason for calling them "Manx," having in mind the Manx cat's tail, but more probably to the fact that there used to be a large colony of them on the Isle of Man.—D. B. C.-P.

LANTERNES DES MORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Among the ecclesiastical monuments *historiques* of France an interesting feature which is surprisingly unknown is the *lanterne des morts*. These little stone towers are of considerable architectural beauty, and are well worth going out of one's way to see. The fact that they are very rare (there are said to be only twenty-three in all France) makes the search for them a quite fascinating quest, as the *lanternes* are often hidden away in those remote and intimate places where one is privileged to see rural France in all her simplicity and natural charm, and to meet her people on a common ground without distinction of race or degree.

Built in the latter half of the twelfth century, these curious little lighthouses are to be found mostly in the Charente and Vienne, though there is one as far north as Bayeux and as far south as Les Baux in Provence. Tradition tells us that they were used as a variant of the "passing bell"; lit at the moment of a death, they remained illumined until after the funeral. There are always at least two openings: one to introduce the light, the other at the top, from which the feeble flickering light shone out.

Usually the *lanternes* are found in the cemetery, but there are exceptions. At Sarlat, the very uncommon tower is close to the cathedral; it is said to have been used for centuries as a parish meeting place. At Pransac, the *lanterne* occupies the village green, and stands on a raised pyramid of stone with wide steps, flanked by ancient elms.

Beyond Poitiers we found four more *lanternes*. One can track them with the aid of



AT THE FOOT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE

a Michelin map. At Cellefrouin the *lanterne* is composed of four columns tapering to the usual pine-cone top surmounted by a cross. The one at Pers is difficult to find. The *lanterne* is a fine one, and the cemetery contains some Merovingian tombs that are older than Charle-

magne. They have been rescued from oblivion and mounted on slabs of concrete. Near Vivonne, the same day, we found Château Larcher, where, in the pretty cemetery,



LANTERNE DES MORTS AT CELLEFROUIN

another *lanterne* stands framed in cypresses.

At Fontévault we caught sight of a modest little tower standing on a hillock down a green lane—a *lanterne*, sure enough. The *gardien* knew all about it; in old days the light was only lit, he said, on the death of an abbe, monk or nun, and was continued for a week.

There is a unique *lanterne* at Les Baux, that amazing survival of the Middle Ages. On the twelfth century church of St. Vincent is a seigneurial *lanterne*, the private property of the noble family of de Manville, once the lords of Les Baux. A little cupola only, but quite different in type from those seen elsewhere.—DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN.

CATCHING SALMON FOR EIGHT CENTURIES

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Some of us have been fortunate enough to have killed large numbers of salmon in our lifetime; but what a record must be held by the salmon "coops" in the River Eden. For eight hundred and twenty years these stone and timber traps have served their masters. It was Ranulf Mechin, Earl of Chester, who, in the early part of Henry I's reign, gave the

monks of Wetheral Priory a charter to make "a sluice and fishery in the land of Charkeby" (now Corby). The grilles only extend over one-third of the river, so the fish get a very sporting chance. The design is similar to a lobster pot on its side with the entrance facing down-stream.

It is painful to think that the salmon netters near the mouth of the river sometimes catch as many in one day as four coops do in a year, and that this sort of mass fishing is being encouraged, while the tax on the old coops has been increased and the rules governing them made harder. Let us hope they will survive and not yield to modern methods and taxes.—D. B. CURZON-PRICE.



SALMON "COOPS" IN THE RIVER EDEN

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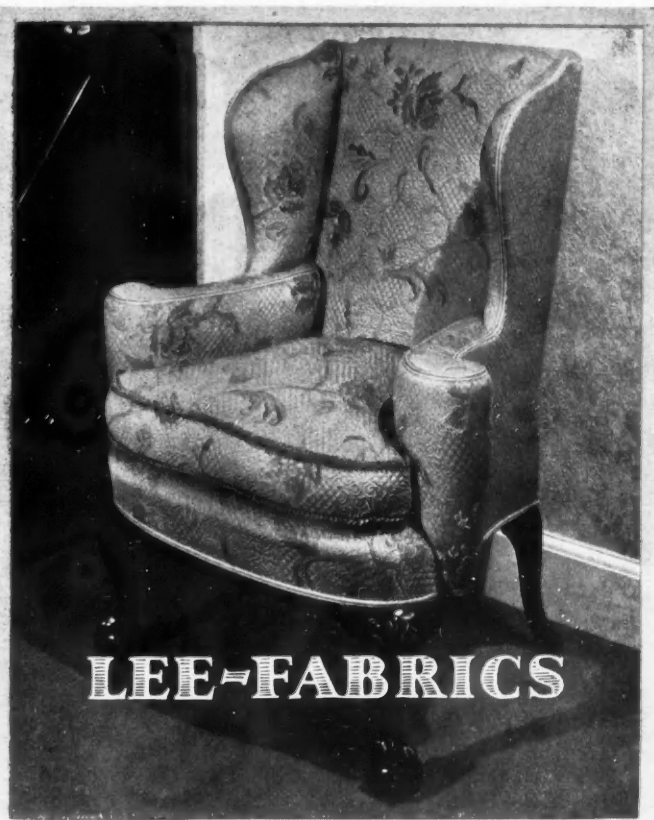
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THE ESTATE MARKET

REMARKABLE "VACATION" ACTIVITY



THE HALE, WENDOVER

GENERAL SIR BRUCE HAMILTON'S executors intend to sell The Hale, Wendover. The manor house was built about 200 years ago, and it has been nicely modernised. There are stud and other buildings on the 168 acres, and the land is mainly pasture. The agents are Messrs. Lofts and Warner. (The house is illustrated to-day.)

THORNDON HALL: AN ESSEX SALE

LORD PETRE has sold Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, an estate of 3,500 acres. The purchasers are Constructive Finance and Investment, Limited, the purchase having been negotiated on their behalf by Messrs. Edward de Stein and Co., for whom Mr. Sydney A. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Weatherall, Green and Smith, acted. Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. Strutt and Parker acted on behalf of Lord Petre, Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners and Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons being also concerned on behalf of the vendor. The five and a half square miles of freehold land, with more than thirteen miles of existing road frontage, are within twenty miles of the City. Lord Petre's family has held Thorndon for over 400 years. It was scheduled in Domesday as Torninduna and Horninduna. Mediaeval owners included the FitzLewis family, who seem to have been divested of it, inasmuch as there is a record that after Edward IV had bestowed the estate on Richard, Duke of Gloucester, it was restored in 1480 to Sir Richard FitzLewis. In 1550 Thorndon was sold to Sir William Petre, a Devonian, whose son was created Baron Petre of Writtle. The famous eighteenth century architect, Paine, designer of notable mansions and two or three Thames bridges, planned a mansion of vast proportions on the Thorndon estate. It was in the form of a crescent with a central block and wings. In 1878 and 1896 fires destroyed large parts of the mansion. What remained was adapted as a residence by the late Lord Petre, and Thorndon golfers now use it as a club-house.

POSSINGWORTH MANOR AUCTION

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL is selling Possingworth Manor, Blackboys, near Heathfield. It is a Jacobean residence, mainly constructed about the year 1657, recently extended in keeping with that period, in excellent repair and possessing a wealth of fine old oak. The estate extends to 510 acres. Messrs. Fox and Son and Messrs. St. John Smith and Son will offer it at Lewes as a whole or in lots on September 14th. The manor in 1281 was confirmed by John, son and heir of Laurence of Possingworth, to Sir William Harengaud. In 1304 Margery, the widow, and Thomas, the son of Sir William Harengaud, released the manor to Margaret, his daughter, who in 1333 sold it to Roger Luket; the buyer in 1335 transferred it to Robertsbridge Abbey, who continued in possession until the Dissolution in 1539, after which it was granted as part of the possessions of the

Abbey to Sir William Sydney. In the reign of Elizabeth Sir Henry Sydney sold the manor to Judith, widow of Sir J. Pelham, for £600. The Manor afterwards passed to the Offleys. Thomas Offley built the old manor house, the stone arch over the doorway bearing the inscription "T. O. 1657." The Offleys held the Manor until about 1750, when it passed by marriage to Captain Fuller of Waldron, whose daughter and heiress married John Apsley of Lewes. Their eldest child and subsequent heiress, Cordelia Apsley, married James Dalrymple, the grandfather of Mrs. Morgan Traherne, who sold the estate to Sir Francis Sykes, Bt., from whom it was purchased in 1864 by the late Mr. Louis Huth. In 1929 the present owner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, added another wing to the Manor, without interfering with the house as a perfect example of its period.

GREAT MAYTHAM SOLD

THE seat of the late Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P.—Great Maytham, Rolvenden, near Cranbrook—has been sold, by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., to a client of Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co., for private occupation. The estate extends to 2,000 acres, and the mansion is a stately example of the architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens. In or about 1540 the manor reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Nicholas Carew, who had received the Order of the Garter at the special request of Francis I, the French King. After the execution of Carew, Great Maytham was held for a few months by Thomas Cromwell, and again it reverted to the Crown upon an attainder. Eventually, just over 200 years ago, a house was built on the estate, and in 1893 much of the structure was destroyed by fire. Early this century Great Maytham was bought by the late Mr. H. J. Tennant, who retained Sir Edwin Lutyens to design a mansion. The external brickwork is of blue-grey, purple, and red. The interior depends mainly on the beauty of its proportions for impressiveness, as well as the coloured marble mantelpieces in the dining and certain other rooms. The dining-room has a screen of columns, and the lighting arrangements received special consideration from Sir Edwin Lutyens. The seat was illustrated and described in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. XXXII, page 746).

GOOD HUNTING

CAPTAIN HORTON, having purchased another property, has ordered Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock and Messrs. H. G. Godfrey-Payton and Son to offer by auction Flax Hill, Upton, five miles south-east of Leamington. The house is modern, with first-class hunting stabling and 17 acres. Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock offer Winwick Manor, in the heart of the Pytchley, Captain the Hon. E. B. Butler-Henderson having bought property in Hampshire. Winwick Manor is a Tudor residence of moderate size, with model cottages, stabling, home farm for pedigree dairy cattle, and

Winwick Grange Farm, at present let, in all 474 acres.

Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff are to offer by auction, at Curzon Street on September 17th, the hunting-box, Bishop's House, Great Bowden (formerly known as The Lodge). This property is in the Fernie Hunt, Market Harborough.

Messrs. Jarvis and Co. recently sold Cuttens, East Grinstead, belonging to Lady Cayzer, with Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. Wood, Son and Gardner; Twitts Ghyll, Mayfield (with Messrs. P. J. May), at one time the residence of Sir Austen Chamberlain; and St. Lawrence, Lindfield Common, with Messrs. Bannister and Co. They have disposed of Slough Place, Cuckfield, with sporting rights.

IGHTHAM COURT

IGHTHAM COURT, near Sevenoaks, a fine example of the Elizabethan period, has been sold by Messrs. Winkworth and Co., with two farms and some cottages, the whole about 155 acres. The house, built in 1575, has been restored. There is a beautiful lime avenue.

Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., designed a house on Holmbury Hill, which Messrs. Wallis and Wallis have just sold to a client of Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons. It is Woodhouse Copse, and it stands in rather over 10 acres. The firm has also sold Haldish Farm, a half-timbered fourteenth century residence at Shamley Green.

Major F. D. Mirrielees has ordered Messrs. Hampton and Sons to sell Garth, Perthshire. The estate, acquired by the owner's grandfather in 1880, extends to 4,780 acres. It includes a 1,000-brace grouse moor, fishing in the Lyon with eight salmon pools, and low ground shooting over 1,380 acres of farms. The mansion and whole estate are in first-class condition.

The residence formerly known as Leaping Well, Felbridge, in 3 acres, has been sold by Mr. A. T. Underwood; also Massetts Lodge, Horley; and, with Messrs. Wm. Wood, Son and Gardner, Yonder Thatch, Itchingfield, Horsham, 6 acres.

A NOTABLE SUSSEX OFFER

SHERMANBURY GRANGE, Sussex, is for sale by order of Major J. F. Colvin. He has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wood and Walford to offer this beautiful estate, extending to about 530 acres, by auction, unless it is disposed of privately, next month. Shermanbury Grange is a residence of moderate size with fine old gardens and park, home farm, fourteen cottages, and excellent sporting woods.

Quinnette, Churt, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The residence was originally a farmhouse, partly of thirteenth century date, remodelled and enlarged by the incorporation of an old barn. There are gardens and paddocks of 8 acres.

Wildwood, Smallfield, Horley, is to be sold on September 17th by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It has been a nursery, and is nearly 3 acres.

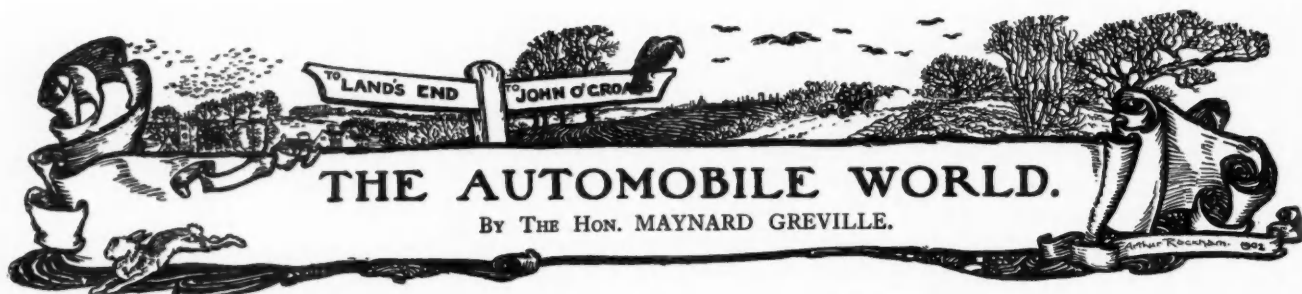
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THE NEW AUSTIN PROGRAMME

OF all the famous motor firms in this country which have never subscribed to the custom of changing models year by year, Austins must be one of the oldest and most reputable. It has always been the policy for this firm to bring out new models from time to time, when a demand was created. Some of their cars have remained in general production for many years, notably the famous little Seven, which started on its triumphant career some thirteen years ago and which is as popular to-day as it ever was.

As Lord Austin said during his opening speech, when he welcomed the Austin dealers at Longbridge, last week to introduce the 1937 programme, in the past they had often been accused of being too conservative in the lines of their body-work, and also been criticised for not immediately following some passing fashion; but it had never been their policy to make changes for changes' sake.

Incidentally, this was the first opportunity which the dealers had had of welcoming Lord Austin since he had had his new title conferred on him, and they gave him a tremendous reception.

So far as the range of models is concerned, there is no alteration, with the exception of the introduction of a new model, to be known as the Fourteen, which has a six-cylinder engine of 15.9 h.p. and takes the place of the Twelve Six. The Seven, Ten, Twelve, Eighteen and Twenty have been retained, while new saloon bodies following closely the lines of the Fourteen have also been introduced on the Ten and Twelve.

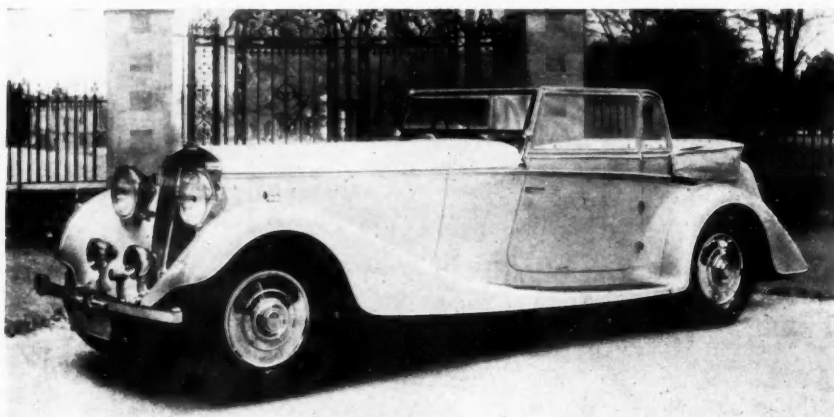
On the chassis of all models there have been important revisions and refinements, and, with one or two exceptions, these consist of pressed steel, easy-to-clean wheels, and low-pressure tyres. Girling type brakes, hour-glass steering, live rubber power insulation, new type clutch, more rigid frames, and new and up-to-date instrument panels and adjustable steering-wheels are other features which are incorporated in the 1937 cars.

The famous Seven calls for special mention, because, though no revolutionary changes have taken place, new features have been incorporated and improvements have been made in both chassis and body-work. The engine, for instance, now has

a three-bearing crank shaft and gives a substantially increased power output, while in addition more attractive coachwork, giving increased seating accommodation, has been introduced.

Incidentally, well over a quarter of a

previously. The improvements in panelling are also accompanied by a more sloping wind screen and a drip moulding over the doors and windows to exclude rain. The seating has been improved, the front seats now being of a sliding design enabling



A LANCHESTER STRAIGHT EIGHT BUILT TO THE SPECIAL ORDER OF THE JAM SAHIB OF JAMNAGAR

This is the eighteenth car of Daimler-Lanchester manufacture purchased by the Jam Sahib. The coachwork is by Vanden Plas and is finished in pale blue and silver

million Austin Sevens have been produced at Longbridge works, quite apart from the many thousands that have been built under licence abroad. As regards the technical details of this little engine, the new centre bearing which has been introduced is a large plain bearing of 1½ ins. diameter, which is incorporated in the centre of the crank case. This is, of course, additional to the existing ball and roller end bearings. Lubrication of the centre main bearing is by pump, and the big ends are lubricated by jet as before.

For the chassis there is a new braking system, with cam and plunger expanded brake shoes of Girling design, while a feature of these new brakes is the accessible individual adjustment. The body-work of the Ruby saloon is now fully panelled to improve the flow of line and give increased strength and silence, and, in conjunction with this change, the rear quarter-windows are constructed to lift with a winder instead of opening at their trailing edge as

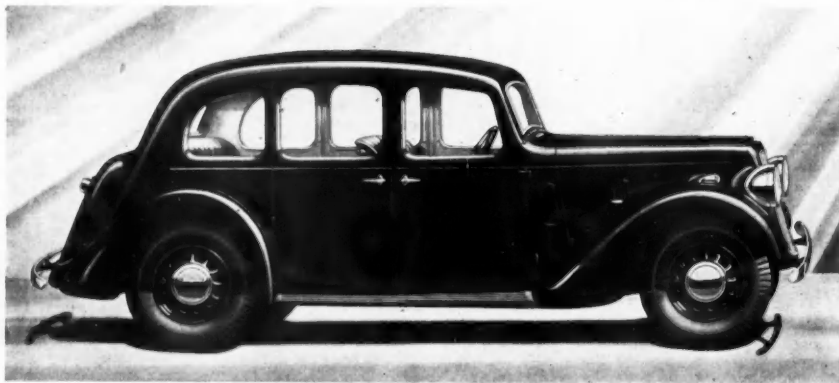
quick adjustment over a larger range than formerly.

The new model, the Fourteen, made as the Goodwood saloon, replaces the Twelve Six Ascot saloon. This Goodwood body is constructed of steel throughout, with a steel flush-fitting sliding head, and a steel pressing for the floor. The scuttle design, with a pressed steel bulkhead, completely insulates the interior from the engine-room, and all the panels, including those of the floor and roof, are damped with sound-insulating material to ensure maximum quietness. The front seats are adjustable, and, further to ensure the ideal driving position, the steering wheel is readily adjustable for reach over a range of 3 ins. In the tail of the body the spare wheel and a fitted suitcase are accommodated, and the rear panel can be dropped to form a platform for additional luggage when required.

Another new feature is the new instrument panel with two-dial grouping, making for easy and instantaneous reading. An Austin feature which is retained is the large cubby hole on the near side. The independently controlled wind screen wipers are scuttle-mounted, and, as the motor is in a separate compartment adjacent to the tool-box, it cannot be heard at all.

The low-built chassis has a wheelbase of 9 ft. 4 ins. The cross bracing of the chassis extends in conjunction with the side members fore and aft, to give an extremely rigid box construction.

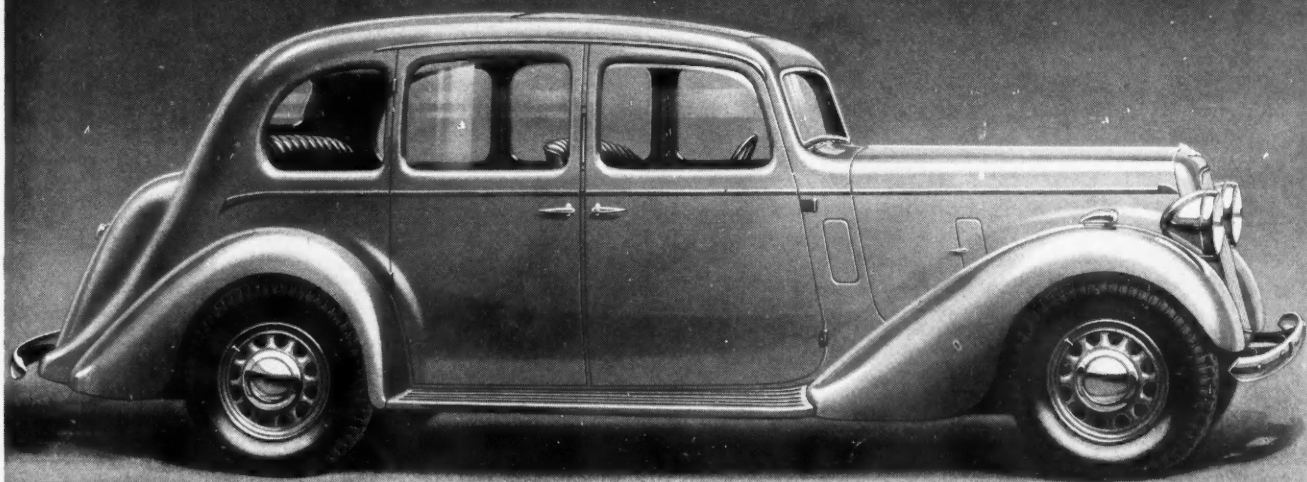
The engine and gear box conform to the design and the dimensions of the 15.9 h.p. unit used in the superseded Ascot model, with 65.5 mm. bore by 84.63 mm. stroke. Side valves, as in all Austin models, are used, and a down-draught carburettor is fitted. A new type of clutch has been adopted, in which the friction material is mounted on a flexible centre plate to give a smoother take-up.



THE NEW AUSTIN FOURTEEN GOODWOOD SALOON

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The new bodies are not only built for Comfort, but for Safety and Silence—they are constructed of steel throughout, and the roof, panels and floor are SOUND INSULATED.

Other body features are the swept tail to enclose a large suitcase and the spare

wheel, the new deeply valanced wing design, the pressed-steel wheels and low pressure tyres and the new-design instrument board, which combine to give a car of exceptional attractiveness. On the chassis the improvements include new Girling-type brakes for greater safety, longer road springs for greater comfort, a new flexible clutch and improved steering. The Seven, too, has been greatly improved. It has a full panelled body with new type moulding and sloping windscreen. A new engine with three-bearing crankshaft gives increased power and sweeter running. A new clutch provides very smooth engagement, and the brakes are more effective.

You owe it to yourself to see the new Austin—to examine the fine quality of workmanship—to appreciate how stylish it is in a new way—how practical and dependable in the old way!

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So far as body design is concerned the new Austin Twelve conforms in almost every detail of body and chassis design to the Fourteen except that it has a shorter wheelbase of 8ft. 10½ins. and is powered by the Light Twelve Four engine, which for a number of years has proved very successful in service. The engine now has a new dynamo mounting and occupies a forward position, so that full use is

made of the wheelbase. The body room is as generous as that of the Fourteen, and the engine mountings are of the new live rubber design, to insulate the power unit adequately from the chassis. The new Twelve saloon is called the New Ascot, and is available with a sliding or fixed head.

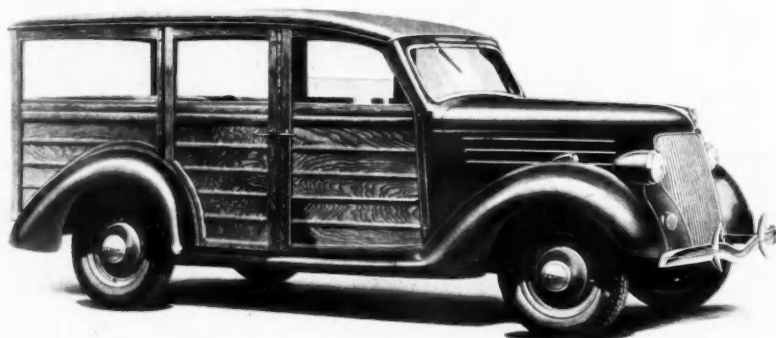
Up to the date of the introduction of the 1937 programme, about 100,000 of the Austin Tens have been produced. A new body style on this chassis is known as the Cambridge saloon, and it also follows the lines which have been evolved for the new Fourteen. Like its larger sisters, this new Ten has accommodation at the rear for the spare wheel and the luggage, as well as a luggage platform formed by the rear panel when dropped. The chassis frame of the Ten is new, to suit the new body, and has reversed cross bracing, which forms a strong box section when it is welded into the side members at front and rear.

In the case of the two larger models, known as the Eighteen and Twenty, few alterations have been made. The Twenty Mayfair limousine or landaulette has the new pressed steel spoked wheels, while the Eighteen now incorporates a new clutch with the linings mounted on a flexible centre plate. The steering wheel is also adjustable on this model, while low-pressure tyres and the new pressed steel spoked wheels are also included.

A new design of fascia panel has been adopted on the new Eighteen.

TRANSPORT FOR THE SHOOT AND THE ESTATE

AT the present time, a utility car which has been designed to provide both a shooting brake and a vehicle capable of



THE FORD V8 SHOOTING BRAKE AND UTILITY CAR

filling many other requirements is of particular interest and value. The Ford Utility car fulfils these requirements in the most complete manner. Mounted on the V8 chassis, it has all the power necessary available, and can be quickly converted from a comfortable passenger-carrying vehicle to one with a capacity for a big load or, what is more generally required on the moors, a car with roomy seating accommodation in front and plenty of space at the back for guns, dogs, etc. The full seating accommodation is eight adults, for whom generous leg room is provided. Two can ride in front by the side of the driver, two sit in the individual seats in the centre, and there is a wide seat in the rear with room for three more.

The rear seat can be entirely removed, leaving a very liberal amount of cargo space; or the two seats in the centre can also be taken out, if desired, to provide luggage room for a whole house party.

Loading is carried out from the rear, a sturdy tailboard being fitted, and as this lowers flush with the floor it can, of course, be used to provide still further luggage accommodation. The covered drop chains incorporate a compensating spring which makes the tailgate very easy to handle.

The car has special value to sportsmen, as it is powerful and, notwithstanding its roominess, compact, and can be driven anywhere within reason, so that game can be reached very quickly in very inaccessible places. The chassis generally follows the well known V8 design, having large-section tyres and the well known system of transverse springing.

The appearance is attractive and goes well with country surroundings,

the bodywork being of hard maple, varnished to preserve the natural wood finish. All the interior fittings are similar to those of a good passenger car, and safety glass is used in all door windows, as well as in the wind-screen.

The front windows have the Ford built-in clear-vision ventilating system, which brings extractor slots into use when the windows are

fully raised. The rear windows and the back of the vehicle can be enclosed when bad weather sets in, by close-fitting celluloid curtains, those at the sides sliding in runners, which carry them flush with the roof when not in use.

So adaptable a body obviously has a host of uses on any estate for transporting servants and luggage to and from town, or for all kinds of utility transport for the family and guests.

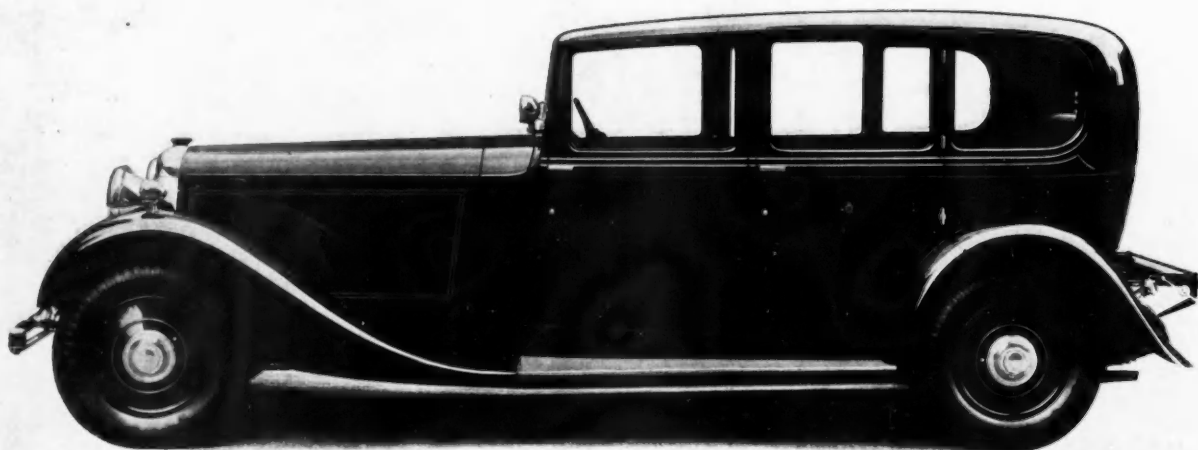
MORRIS CAR RALLY

ARALLY for Morris cars has been arranged to take place on Sunday, September 13th. It will be held in the 600 acres of grounds of Lilleshall Hall, Shropshire, the former residence of the Dukes of Sutherland.

An interesting and unusual feature of the rally will be that old and new Morris cars will have equal chances of obtaining prizes. These will include awards for the car making the longest journey to the rally, the oldest Morris car present, and the best-kept car.

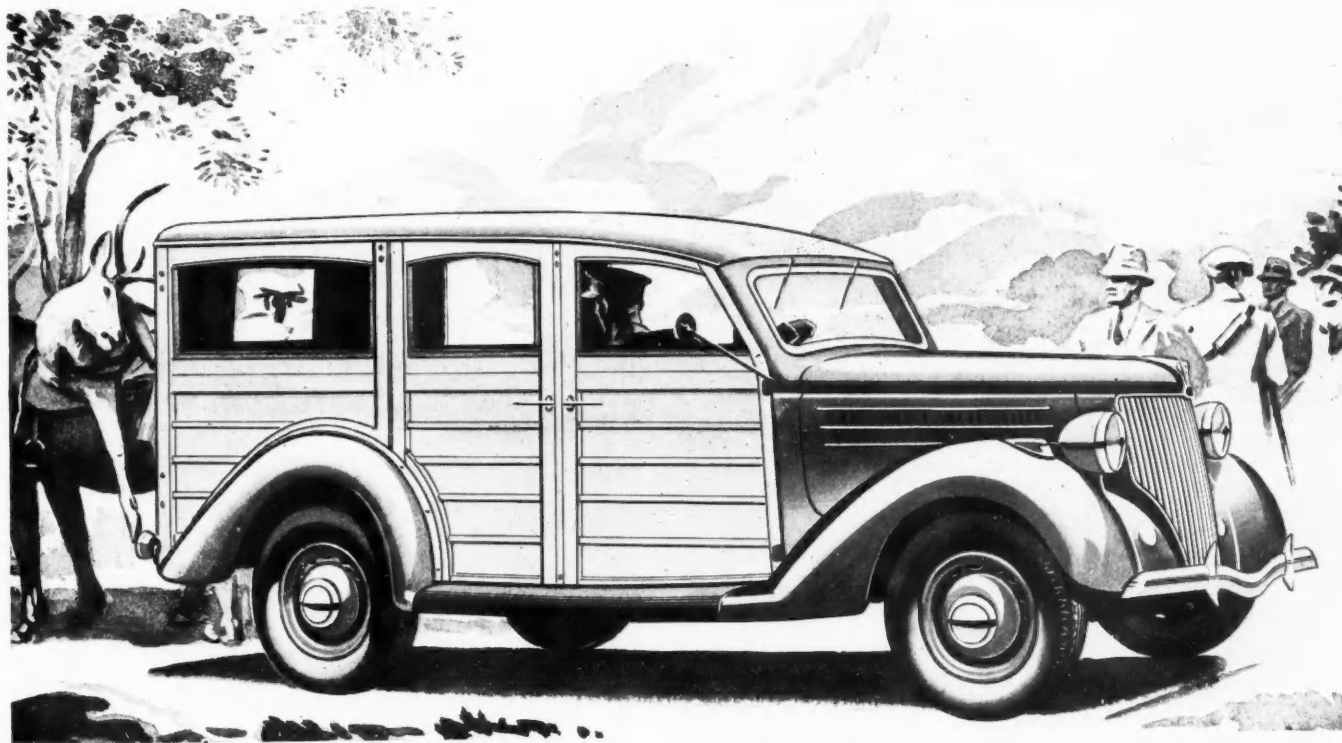
Judging will commence at three in the afternoon, and will be followed by an interesting gymkhana, at which again sheer performance will not be the chief factor in assessing marks. Representatives of Morris Motors' technical staff will be in attendance to discuss mechanical problems with interested owners and offer helpful advice on maintenance.

The entry of the cars in the concourse and the gymkhana will be entirely free the only charge of the day being the usual 1s. per head at the gates of Lilleshall Hall for entry into the grounds. No charge is made for the car.



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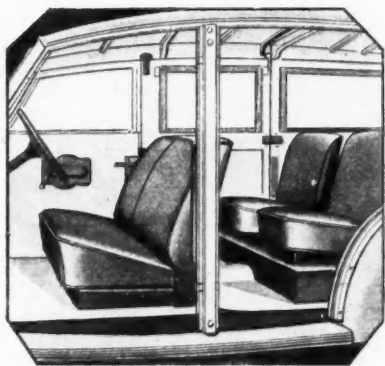


is proving *the* hit of the Season

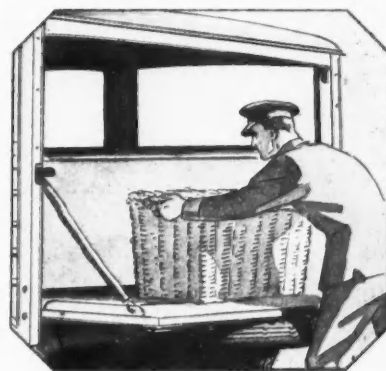
Guns and keepers, stalkers and gillies, agree that it is the "sportsman's Pullman." It shines in that capacity, but it has also very sound merit as a country-house fetch-and-carry car, a paragon in pick-up work on any considerable estate. Its low cost, amazingly economical run-

ning and maintenance, cheerful acceptance of anything reasonable in the way of rough going, no matter how big its load of the moment, handsomely justify its name. And you'd really never believe that an eight-cylinder engine would use so little of fuel and oil!

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EAST AFRICA: THE HUNTER'S PARADISE



H.M. East African Dependencies

GAME ON THE AERODROME JUST OUTSIDE NAIROBI

EACH winter during the past few years has seen an increasing number of English people paying a visit to Kenya Colony or Uganda. The Colony offers the sportsman, whether he hunts with a gun or a camera, the finest opportunities now left in the world of seeing big-game in their native surroundings. Nowhere else are there to be found such magnificent herds of elephants, buffaloes and giraffes, of zebra, eland and wildebeeste. The largest pair of elephant tusks known came from East Africa, and a greater number of lions have been shot in Kenya and adjacent territories than anywhere else. There are the rhinos, too, and, in the lakes and rivers, the hippos; leopards and oryx, not to speak of hyenas, jackals and wild dogs, are common. It is, of course, necessary to make oneself acquainted with the game laws of the Colony. A full "visitor's licence," valid for one year, costs £100, and empowers its bearer to shoot six buffaloes, two hippos, two elands, an unlimited number of zebra or lions, and nearly all varieties of antelopes, in numbers varying with the species. A special licence is necessary for elephant hunting, costing £50 for the first animal and £100 for the second. A special charge is also made for shooting giraffes, rhinos and male ostriches. There is an extraordinarily large variety of bird life in Kenya. On one small lake alone it is possible to find twenty varieties of geese and duck. There are, too, many varieties of snipe, guinea fowl, francolin (a near relation of the partridge) and sand grouse. There are also very large quantities of pigeons, bustards, and quails.

Besides offering the man with a gun unrivalled opportunities, Kenya is also an angler's paradise. The Indian Ocean provides an immense number of game fish for the angler who goes out for them. Among the species which are to be found are

barracuda, horse mackerel, kingfish, snapper, mullet, albacore, yellow-finned tunny, sailfish, tarpon and dolphins. In Mombasa there are several comfortable hotels. Visitors can hire small sailing dhows for 15s. a day with a crew of two, and there are much larger boats for larger parties. Barracuda and horse mackerel are found both inside and outside the reef; but the tunny, sail-

in the lakes of the Fayoum, and in most of the big rivers. In the mountain streams of Mount Kenya and other mountains rainbow and brown trout are plentiful, and many of these fish, too, are of great size. It must be remembered that trout have for the most part been imported. The brown trout in Kenya have most likely a mixed origin, as both Loch Leven and ordinary brook forms have been introduced.

TRAVEL NOTES

THE port of Kilindini, on the island of Mombasa, is the port of Kenya and Uganda. The following steamship companies run regular services to Kilindini: The Union-Castle Line runs intermediate steamers at regular intervals to East African ports via the Mediterranean and back by the west coast of Africa. Some of the Company's vessels reverse this route and, after visiting South African ports, return by the east coast. The British India Company has a monthly service to Kilindini and back. The same Company also has a bi-monthly service between Durban and Bombay, with a call each way at Kilindini.

The Messageries Maritimes have a fortnightly passenger service between Marseilles and Mombasa. The Holland-America Line has a fortnightly service between Rotterdam and East African ports.

There is a regular train service between Mombasa and Jinja on Lake Victoria. There are through passenger services between Mombasa and stations in Kenya to Uganda, the Sudan, Tanganyika Territory, ports on Lake Victoria and the north-eastern Belgian Congo.

The British Dependencies in East Africa form a natural corridor along which aviation routes from North to South Africa must pass. The Aero Club of East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi, was founded nine years ago. Government civil landing grounds exist at seven of the more important centres, and there are several emergency landing grounds. In 1929 Wilson Airways inaugurated an air taxi service, which operates over all East Africa and beyond if desired. Three years ago the East African Airways inaugurated air services between Nairobi, Eldoret, Kakamega, and Kisumu.



Hugh Copley

PLAYING A GURA TROUT

fish and dolphin are from three to four miles out in their proper season. In addition to Mombasa good fishing is to be obtained at Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, and various other places, best of which is the Mafia Channel, which always contains quantities of king-fish, bonito, seer-fish, and dolphin. Inland also there is excellent fishing. The great Nile perch is found in the Nile, both White and Blue;



Mrs. A. Faucus

GIRAFFE CANTERING BY

A well-known motoring correspondent has stated-

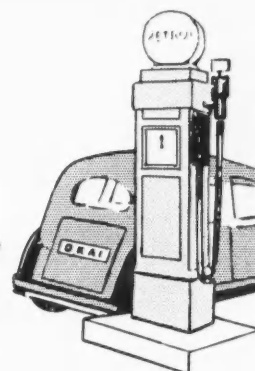
... By spending one penny (the cost of a Tablet) per 2 gallons of petrol, the engine develops 28 per cent. more power.

... In terms of distance, if you use 4 gallons of petrol for a normal 100 miles, by adding 2 Tablets you cover an extra 28 miles at the cost of 2d.—this makes a saving of 25 per cent.

... These Tablets contain corrosion inhibitor, which prevents 'rust' forming in the upper part of the engine's cylinders.

... If the petrol saving is negligible, their use is worth while, as they increase 'life,' the period of overhauling, by 25 per cent."

(In the "Veteran Motorists' Journal.")



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HERBACEOUS SPIRÆAS and ASTILBES

A VALUABLE RACE OF HARDY PLANTS FOR LATE SUMMER BEAUTY

FEW hardy plants have enjoyed the moist conditions that have prevailed during the last two months more than the herbaceous spiræas and the members of the sister genus the astilbes. They are extremely valuable plants for planting by the edge of water or in any cool and partially shady border, where, in any normal sunny summer, they will provide the most attractive floral pageant through late summer. Nor are they without considerable merit for planting in the mixed hardy flower border, where their delicate colourings and their elegant feathery plumes are most charming, and in a season like the present they have given a remarkably good account of themselves in such places, where ordinarily the heat and drought of summer prove too much for them. So closely do the two races resemble one another that the ordinary gardener may well be pardoned for considering them as one genus, and as regards choice of site and cultural requirements they can be regarded as such, for they appreciate the same conditions. There is much to be said in favour of the assemblage of hybrids and species of herbaceous spiræas and astilbes that are now at our disposal, and little against them except their abhorrence of drought. They are all plants of good sound constitution, reliably hardy and quite accommodating in their ways; and for late summer effect by the waterside, in the bog garden, or in the open and damp clearings in the wild and woodland garden, there are few better hardy plants.

Though most of the meadowsweets or spiræas are lovers of the sun, they can be trusted to flourish in partial shade, and the same can be said of the astilbes, which appreciate shade, more especially in southern gardens in hot summers like the last two or three, where the soil is inclined to be on the dry side. Their chief wants are abundant moisture and a rich diet, and if they are to be seen at their best they should be planted in ground that has been deeply dug and enriched with manurial dressings if necessary. They will never thrive in a dry, sandy soil, and seldom do well on thin, chalky ground; and where the surface of the soil is inclined to dry out readily in the summer, a liberal mulch of spent hops and leaf mould spread over the surface is most beneficial and can be supplemented by occasional dressings of liquid manure when the plants are coming into flower. Planting is a matter for the autumn or the early spring, and there is something to be said in favour of each season. Their propagation is simple. They are readily increased by division of the roots or the removal of rooted offsets, which can be done in the autumn after the foliage has withered off, or in the early spring.

The modern race of hybrid astilbes which have been raised in recent years mainly by Continental growers by crossing the violet-crimson-flowered *Astilbe Davidii*, introduced from China early this century, with the old *Spiræa japonica* and *S. astilboides*, has done much to oust the herbaceous spiræas from popular favour. But no gardener with the conditions to offer should overlook the latter group, and in particular such members as the lovely *S. palmata* and the old *S. Aruncus*. For furnishing any cool and moist situations, there are few plants to rival *S. palmata*, whose broad palmate leaves, crowned by feathery sprays of vivid rosy carmine flowers, afford a fine combination of foliage beauty and flower colour. Besides the type, there are varieties with snow white blossoms and rose and pink coloured flowers, as well as a charming miniature called *S. digitata*, which has all the brilliance of tone of *S. palmata*. Hardly less striking than *S. palmata* is *S. venusta* var. *magnifica*, which is a fine plant carrying decorative sprays of blossoms the colour of crushed raspberry, on stems almost double the height of those of *S. palmata*. On its day in late July, when its 4ft. or



THE LOVELY SPIRÆA PALMATA ROSEA
With its frothy heads of crushed raspberry pink

5ft. stems become massive wands of creamy white blossoms, there is nothing to approach in beauty the goat's-beard, *S. Aruncus*. No one planting in waterside and woodland places can afford to neglect it, for it is an easy doer and looks after itself. Even in the mixed hardy flower border it should have a place, where the double form of our own native dropwort, *S. Filipendula*, should also be included, for it is quite a fine plant for the front line with its foamy masses of creamy white flowers and with the virtue of succeeding in much drier places than suit most other members of the race.

In the hands of many raisers, both at home and abroad, the astilbes have been enormously improved within the last quarter of a century,

and no one could wish for more showy plants than the many fine hybrids that are now available. With their erect and elegant 2ft. plumes, which range in shade from the purest white through tones of salmon, rose and pink, to carmine and deep red, they provide a gorgeous show when generously massed. Some of the older forms have been superseded in the last few years by better kinds, superior in colour and habit, and among the pink varieties, Rhineland, Bremen, Emden, Siegfried, Betsy Cuperus and Meta Immink are as good a half-dozen as could be wished. For a white, no one will go far wrong with Crystal, Professor Van der Weilen or King Albert; while in the carmine and red shades Granat and Garnet and their deeper-coloured counterparts W. Reeves and Gertrud Brix should satisfy the most exacting tastes. All are reasonable enough in price to be planted in generous colonies, and plantings made in shrub or hardy flower borders, in the woodland or by the waterside, will be amply repaid for six to eight weeks through the late summer, when the plants are in their full glory. G. C. TAYLOR.



IN A WOODLAND CLEARING IN LATE SUMMER. PINK ASTILBES MASSED FOR BROAD COLOUR EFFECTS



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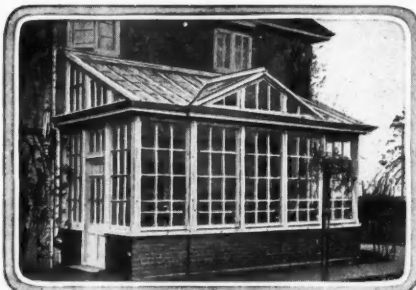
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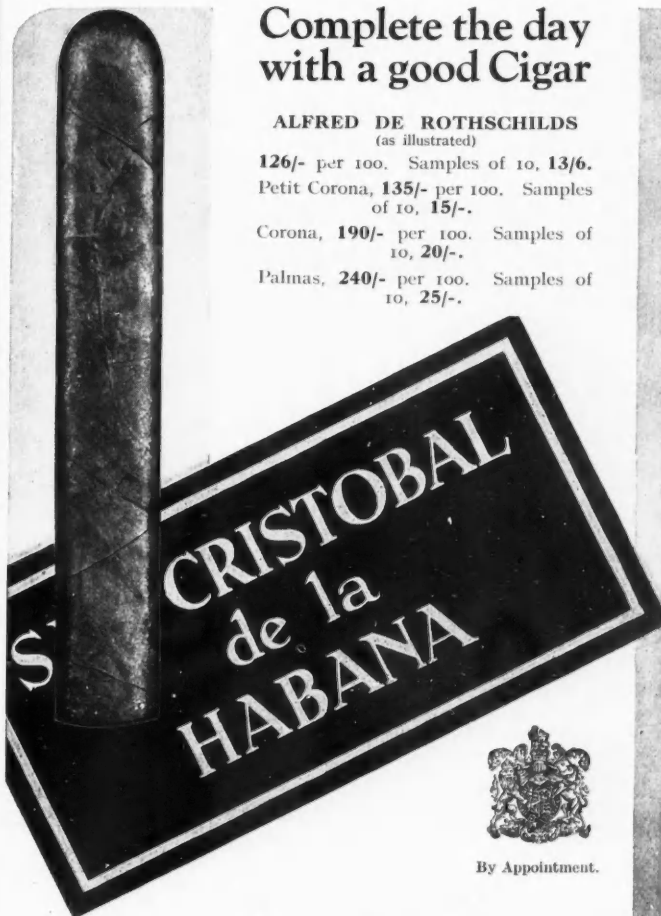
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SOLUTION to No. 342

The clues for this appeared in August 15th issue

JAVELIN GHERKIN
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RUHR U U T SCAR
N I ANNEXES R A
ARNICA L REPEAT
L S E O O C W E
S KATES TWEEDS
A I O E I D R P
CONCURS PERILS
C N SAUNTER V A
EDEN N A S BELL
N DAISY CUTTER T
T G O K E A E
SATSUMA DRINKER

ACROSS.

- Found in churches
- Suitable bridegrooms for country maidens?
- Countermand
- What you see in chemists' windows you may hear on your own window pane
- A friendly bird
- A saucy caper
- More cerulean than the bluest blood
- An Italian poet of days gone by
- The Cockney's mount
- Diavolo or Angelico
- Audacious sailor and author
- Complained of by bad workmen
- Ruler of the seas
- An edict
- Bacchanalian songs
- Ecstasy
- Fastidious
- Slices of Bacon and Lamb

DOWN.

- First rate across the Atlantic
- Saul's uncle
- Weird and strange, extremely so to a Scotsman
- To fail to do
- Not again
- Metropolitan
- Better known as the gannet
- "Whereto all glory comes"
- A measure of yarn
- Spin
- Perhaps the portrait of your grandmamma
- Impostors
- Runs away to sea
- To show your embarrassment
- A letter from Greece
- Frolicsome birds?
- Diminish
- Seems to have hurried up
- The taste of a damson
- Sympathy comes welling up.

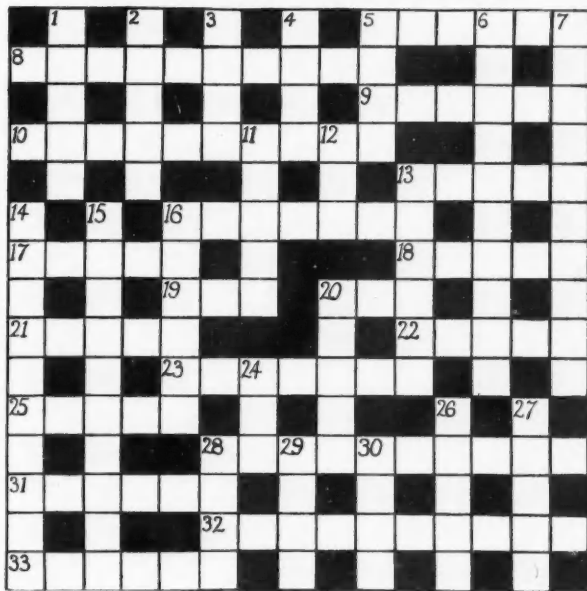
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 343

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 343, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, August 25th, 1936.**

Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participating in this competition.

The winner of Crossword No. 342 is
Mrs. Lamb,
Borden Wood,
Liphook,
Hants.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 343



Name

Address

DETAILS OF THE NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS

AUGUST is the time to buy furs—one goes on saying it, but usually, with blazing skies over one's head and red-hot pavements beneath one's feet, one does not feel inclined to think about furs. But this August has not done its stuff—we are shivering rather than stewing, and the thought of furs is almost welcome. Here are two new ones from Marshall and Snelgrove: the one on the right, an attractive cape in dyed Russian ermine, dipping to the hips at the back, with a little stand-up collar held with a gilt buckle—useful this to wear with either a day or evening dress. Below is a three-quarter coat in American broadtail, very well cut, with leg-of-mutton sleeves, and facings all down the front; good details are the bell-shaped cuffs and the big brown satin bow which ties the coat in front.

At Marshall and Snelgrove's advance autumn collection, which was shown last week, several interesting points about the



Dover Street Studios

A WELL-CUT COAT IN AMERICAN BROADTAIL
(From Marshall and Snelgrove)



AN UNUSUAL CAPE IN DYED RUSSIAN ERMINE
(From Marshall and Snelgrove)

autumn mode were apparent. One is that skirts are definitely shorter: skirts on suits and day dresses, that is, for evening dresses still reach the ground, and long may they continue to do so. If skirts are shorter, hats are taller; they practically all have three or four inch crowns, and some are as tall as a dunce's cap, while others have feathers a foot high. Green seems to be the favourite colour—green of all sorts, from bottle to almond. One dress, in that bluish green the colour of a Christmas tree, had a hip-length box coat, lined with russet, with a high round collar and a yoke carried on across the sleeves. A russet belt on the dress matched the coat's lining. Another suit in pine green, with a tight-fitting jacket, had a matching hip-length coat, cut very loose, over it, and a green velvet scarf. A tweed suit, checked in green, brown and white, had a plain green seven-eighths coat lined and faced with the check tweed; and there was a green corduroy two-piece dress, with short puff sleeves. Black was another favourite colour; a very graceful black afternoon frock was embroidered with large scattered flowers in pale gold, and had the tunic line which is to be so fashionable this autumn; while another black afternoon frock had loose sleeves, a shirred yoke, a bunch of pink flowers at the neck, and the fullness in the rather short skirt drawn to the front. For the small-sized woman there was an attractive plum-coloured three-quarter coat, with a Peter Pan collar and big pockets, over a plum and white checked skirt and a plum satin blouse; while for evening there was a short-sleeved dinner dress in gun-metal lamé, with a vivid red velvet sash.

CATHARINE HAYTER.



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FREIGHT TRANSPORT BY G.W.R.

THERE are probably a great many people who, although they are familiar enough with the facilities available for passenger transport by rail, are unaware of the wide extent of the services offered for the conveyance, warehousing, and railhead distribution of merchandise and livestock. The requirements of present-day commercial transport demand not only the quickest possible carriage of goods from one place to another, but the widest variety of vans and trucks, designed with an eye to the particular type of load which they are to carry. Some idea of how very fully these demands are met by the Great Western Railway Company will be gained by reading their recently issued *Guide to Commercial Transport*, obtainable free from any of their offices, or on application to the Chief Goods Manager's Office, Development Department, Paddington Station. This booklet deals with every aspect of its subject from cash on delivery arrangements and household removals, to factory sites and insurance. Of the utmost importance to those concerned with the supply of perishable goods to cities and large towns is the information on freight expresses (bearing such delightfully appropriate names as "The Feeder," "The Early Bird," "The Flying Pig," and "The Lancashire Lad"); and the wide range of containers available for various types of goods, including the M (ventilated) for fresh meat and fruit; the E or FX (insulated), for chilled meat, fish, poultry, etc.; and steam-heated vans for bananas.

Another section of interest to owners of farms is that on the transport of livestock and the removal of entire farms, together with agricultural and dairy equipment, from one district to another.

Facilities for industrial transport are offered on an equally wide scale, ranging from the door-to-door containers, which minimise the amount of handling of goods, to the provision of vans for motor cars and glass, adjustable boiler or gun wagons, and "crocodiles" or bogie-well wagons for machinery weighing up to 120 tons. A table of one-day transits available for general merchandise between stations on the Great Western Railway and to stations on other companies' lines completes the usefulness of this *Guide*, and anyone to whom transport is a matter of either occasional or frequent concern would be well advised to obtain a copy.

NEWS FOR GOLFERS

The West of England Open Amateur Golf Championship will take place from September 9th to 12th at the Burnham and Berrow Golf Club, Burnham, Somerset. Entries, together with the entrance fee of 1 guinea, must reach the secretary not later than three p.m. on September 7th. Competitors will be made temporary members of the Club from Monday, September 7th, until the close of the competition. On September 8th there will be a stroke competition (entrance fee 5s.).

Prizes to the value of £5 each will be given for the best net and gross scores.



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Rats desert a sinking ship

SAILORS have always believed that it is a bad sign when rats desert a ship. In this month's WIDE WORLD is an astounding true story concerning strange happenings aboard a Liverpool barque. Members of the crew were startled to see hundreds of rats leaving the ship by way of a rope leading down to the wharf. Then the vessel went to sea Entitled "The Pied Piper," it is a grim yarn that will live long in your memory.

★ Other interesting narratives in the September WIDE WORLD Magazine include :

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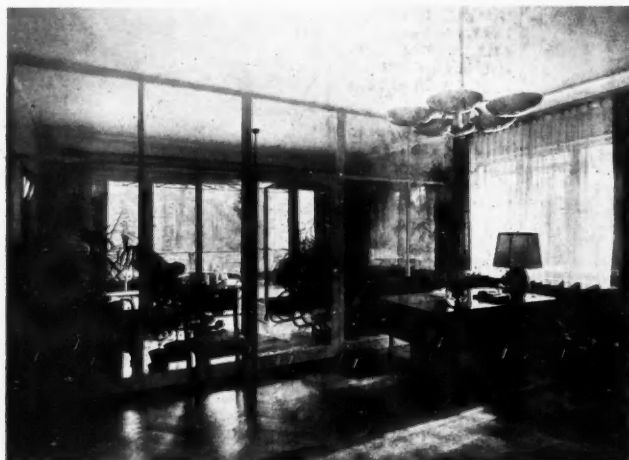
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Study and Sun Room

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S SUMMER HOUSE in GERMANY

SIR ERIC PHIPPS'S house on the Wannsee, near Berlin, is the subject of a special illustrated article in *Homes and Gardens* for September. Interesting itself as an example of modern design and furnishing, it is particularly opportune at the present time, when our diplomatic relations with Germany are so constantly "in the news".

Other Features include :

A WEEK-END COTTAGE
BEAUTY IN A BASEMENT
PORCELAIN IN THE DECORATIVE SCHEME
FAMILY FLATS
UP-TO-DATE ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES
UNUSUAL BED-HEADS
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